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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXII, No. 44 | DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1940 | $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The council met at Craigmyle on Saturday, October 5th, at 2 p.m. All councillors were present.

Wm. Hewlett, of the collection branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, was present before the opening of the meeting and discussed the collection of agricultural relief liens with the councillors present. Special reference was made to the order in council re liens and charges against crops as published in the Alberta Gazette under date of Sept. the 30th.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion of coun Cole were adopted. Carried.

A letter was read from Mr. J. E Brownlee, stating that in his opinion it would be of no use to have Mrs. Chapman make application for direct relief in place of J. W. Chapman, as the Department would still consider J. W. Chapman an indigent.

L. E. Moe interviewed the council and promised to pay his taxes in full out of the next quota allowed.

A letter was read from the manager, Royal Bank of Canada, stating that they do not hold a lease on the S.W. 26 33 16-w4, and that they were not in a position to pay anything on the taxes this year on this land.

O. R. Hands interviewed the council, stating that Mrs. Tillotson, his landlord, did not wish to have the total amount of her share turned over to the municipality to apply on taxes, but that she was willing to turn over a full one-fifth share of the crop on the N.E. 26, S E 35, and W. ½ 36, all in 31-17 w4, to apply on arrears of taxes. It was agreed that the full one fifth share of the crop be accepted this year

O. R. Hands also wished to know if the council would accept an application for consolidation of taxes on the W. ½ 36 31-17-w4. Moved by coun. Dunfield that the application be accepted, providing that sufficient was paid to pay up the old seed liens against the land, the consolidation payment and the current taxes. Carried.

The names of those who had not returned the acknowledgment of seizure were read.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the agreement drawn up between the municipal district and J. M. Armstrong for the leasing of storage space for municipal wheat be accepted as drawn up after one minor change was made. Carried.

Moved by the Reeve that the weighing, grading, storing, and selling of wheat stored in Craigmyle for the municipality be left in the hands of coun Nelson. Carried.

The secretary informed the council that a seizure had been put on the crop of the R. A. Armstrong estate for 700 bushels of wheat.

SHOWER FOR BRIDE

A shower of wide interest was held recently at the home of Mrs O. Hands, Craigmyle. in honor of Mrs. G Smith (nee, Joan Allen), a bride of last spring.

The rooms and tables were decorated in mauve and yellow streamers and flowers. A mock wedding was staged and caused much amusement.

Misses Eunice and Isabell Simpson sang twice, in their usual good style. The number of useful presents testified to the popularity of the bride. Mrs Smith thanked the 40 guests, in a few well chosen words.

A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Hands and much enjoyed by all, which brought a very pleasant afternoon to a close.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Department of Relief and Public Welfare asking if that Department filled orders for relief clothing, and further if a position could be found for H. Ball and wife.

Moved by coun Farwell that a burglary insurance policy be placed on the safe and contents for three years. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to notify S. Thompson (Jr.) to attend the next council meeting to discuss the dispute arising out of the application for consolidation of taxes

J. G. Vansickle interviewed the council, and was informed of the decision of the council previously arrived at.

The secretary was instructed to circularize all those owing agricultural relief liens in accordance with the Order-in Council as set out in the Alberta Gazette of Sept. 30th.

The secretary was instructed to seize the crops of A. Ruhl, Mrs F. L. Lavers, and T. Harris for agricultural relief liens.

The secretary was instructed to obtain prices of repairs for the stove used in the municipal office.

The secretary was instructed to issue a relief order to Mrs. F. L Lavers in the amount of $8.00 for the month of October only.

The Reeve agreed to return the spare parts of the elevating grader, and a high speed chain to the Union Tractor and Harvester Co. for credit.

Moved by coun. Carter that sufficient anti-freeze for the municipal tractor be purchased. Carried.

The application of R. F. Allen's home property tax exemption was received.

Two letters were read from the solicitor of the City of Edmonton in regard to J. Denning's family relief. Moved by coun. Carter that this matter be referred to J. E. Brownlee for a decision. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that the applications for consolidation of taxes of L. A. Golde and S E Skeet, who are now in the militia, be accepted when the necessary payments are made. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to forward to the Hanna Municipal Hospital the total amount on hand in the municipal hospital account to apply on the 3rd quarter requisition.

A letter was received from the Hudson's Bay Company re road diversions on the N ½ 8 32 17-w4. The secretary was instructed to reply stating that these diversions had been there before this was a recognized municipal district.

The monthly statement was read and discussed.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

The following correspondence was read: The Canadian Wheat Board, W. Howard, S.S B., Department of Municipal Affairs (2), Hospital Department City of Calgary, J. Littlejohn, W. A. Hoover, Mrs. Lavers, Union Tractor and Harvester Company Limited (3).

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMEET

L. C. Bradley	$108 07
Read Hardware	23.05
Telephone	6.91
Rent (Delia)	1.00
Express	$1.11, .50
B. A. Kirkeby	20 00
D. H. Campbell	7.50
Innes Grocteria	12.00
Alta. Assn. of M.D.	22 68
Delia Times	10.25
Grant & Co.	$17.39, 20.43
Paysheets—	
Div. 1	$ 7.50
Div. 2	$33.60, $41.20, 71 45
Div. 3	$21.50, $105.17, 166 80
Div. 4	127.95
Div. 5	$180.48, $122.20, 36.55

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"CBC" "NBC" "CBS"

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and read for yourself—you will agree with us that Viking value is certainly something to brag about.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Kelvindale-Victor Hold 4th Annual School Fair

The Kelvindale-Victor School Fair Association held its annual school fair at Surprise on Monday, September 23rd. The following schools took part: Kelvindale, Victor, Surprise, Orlando, Lillico, Princeton, Eaton, and Summerhill. Entries totalled 1,014 in comparison with 781 of the preceding year. The number of pupils taking part was 113 Judges were Mr. Holeton, Olds; Mr. Charnetski, of Stettler; Mr. Bremner, of Drumheller; Miss McCaig, of Olds, and Mr. Moyer, of Endiang.

As the weather was unfit for harvesting, there was a large crowd in attendance. The exhibits displayed were of better quality compared to those of last year, indicating increased interest both by the teachers and the pupils. An appreciated dinner was served by the ladies of the Surprise district to judges, teachers, and those helping with the recording.

Special Prize Awards

Agricultural Diploma—Kelvindale.
Educational Diploma—Orlando.
Scholarship Short Course at Olds;
Girls—Marion Hoover, Kelvindale.
Boys—Charles Thompson, Kelvindale.
Physical Training Exhibition:
1. Orlando School.
2. Eaton School.
3. Surprise School.
4. Victor School.

Royal Bank of Canada, Hanna—Medal for highest agricultural points: Kelvindale School.

T. Eaton Co. Ltd.—For livestock, for the best colt (3 entries).
1. Jerry Tillotson, Surprise.
2. Charlie Thompson, Kelvindale,
3. Yvonne Tillotson, Surprise.

Robert Simpson Co.—For livestock (dairy calf):
1. Stanley Kary.

Calves (Beef):
1. Jerry Tillotson, Surprise.
2. Charlie Thompson, Kelvindale.

Magic Baking Powder (7 entries):
1. Frances Kastor, Orlando; prize—girl's bracelet.
2. Ida Schafer, Kelvindale; prize—fountain pen.

Moyer's Book Store Edmonton—Industrial art group (for the highest number of points in Art)—Orlando School.

Special Prize—Book on Transportation (for highest number of points in Social Studies and Health), classes 114-119—Orlando School.

Special Modelling Group, classes 111-113 (Composition)—Victor School.

Gates & McKay—Special flour offer (50 lbs. to girl with highest number of points in cooking)—Marion Hoover.

Fulton's Store—Boy's Shirt (to boy with highest number of points in sewing)—Cecil Hoover.

Birks' Special (to girl with highest number of points in sewing):
1. Ida Stoddart, Orlando.
2. Violet Hein, Princeton.
3. Marion Hoover, Kelvindale.

Special—Singing "O, Canada!":
1. Eaton.
2. Victor.
3. Orlando.
4. Surprise.

Donated art picture to Eaton School for at prize by the ladies of Victor Club.

Special prize of $1.00, donated by Mr. A. Hoover for the best apple pie—Blanche Darnell.

General Prize List

Class 1—CARROTS, 9 entries
1 Donald Williams, 2 Verna Hawkins, 3 Ewald Otterstotter.

Class 2—BEETS, 16 entries
1 Frances Kaster, 2 Evelyn Ridley, 3 Billie Stoddart.

Class 3—TURNIPS, 9 entries
1 Verna Hawkins, 2 Stanley Kary, 3 Colleen Dahl.

Class 4—DRIED PEAS, 16 entries
1 Betty Tillotson, 2 Marion Hoover, 3 Neil Beaton.

Class 5—CABBAGE. 11 entries
1 Verna Hawkins, 2 Evelyn Ridley, 3 John Darnell.

Class 6—RED POTATOES, 7 entries
1 Billie Stoddart, 2 Ewald Otterstotter, 3 Blanche Stoddart.

Class 7—WHITE POTATOES, 9 entries
1 Fred Farwell, 2 John Darnell, 3 Herbert Darnell.

Class 8—RUSSET POTATOES, 7 entries
1 Verna Hawkins, 2 Evelyn Ridley, 3 Blanche Stoddart.

Class 9—ASTERS, 3 entries
3 Marion Hoover, 4 Cecil Hoover, 5 Ida Stoddart,

Class 10—SWEET PEAS, 19 entries
1 Robert Pollock, 2 Stanley Kary, 3 Neil Beaton.

Class 11—WHEAT SHEAF, 15 entries
1 Neil Beaton, 2 Charles Thompson, 3 Albert Reib.

Class 12—OAT SHEAF, 8 entries
3 Charles Thompson, 4 Neil Beaton, 5 Albert Reib.

Class 13—BARLEY SHEAF, 6 entries
3 Charles Thompson, 4 Ruby Ruff, 5 Elmer Ruff

Class 14—RYE SHEAF, 4 entries
3 Charles Thompson, 4 Ruby Ruff, 5 Elmer Ruff.

Class 15—GRASSES & CLOVER, 2 entries
1 Howard Hoover, 2 Marion Hoover.

Class 16—THRESHED WHEAT, 13 entries
1 Mabel Pollock, 2 Robert Pollock, 3 Ewald Otterstotter.

Class 17—THRESHED OATS, 11 entries
1 Mabel Pollock, 2 Robert Pollock, 3 Elmer Ruff.

Class 18—THRESHED BARLEY, 2 entries
1 Neil Beaton, 2 Charles Thompson.

Class 19—THRESHED RYE, 1 entry
1 Charles Thompson.

Class 20—CORN, 6 entries
1 Fred Farwell, 2 Charles Thompson, 3 Colleen Dahl.

Class 21—WEEDS, 3 entries
1 Robert Pollock, 2 Frances Kaster, 3 Marion Hoover.

Class 22—BEEF CALF, 2 entries
1 Jerry Tillotson, 2 Charles Thompson.

Class 23—DAIRY CALF, 1 entry
1 Stanley Kary.

Class 24—PIGS, 2 entries
1 Jerry Tillotson, 2 Charles Thompson.

Class 25—COLTS, 3 entries
1 Jerry Tillotson, 2 Charles Thompson, 3 Yvonne Tillotson.

Class 26—LAMB, no entries

Class 27—COCKEREL, 7 entries
1 Charles Thompson, 2 Billy Tillotson, 3 Blanche Darnell.

Class 28—AMERICAN PULLET, 6 entries
1 Jerry Tillotson, 2 Yvonne Tillotson, 3 Charles Thompson.

Class 29—COCKEREL, MEDITERRANEAN 3 entries
1 Neil Beaton, 2 Evelyn Ridley, 3 Violet Hein.

Class 30—PULLETS, 3 entries
1 Evelyn Ridley, 2 Elmer Ruff, 3 Neil Beaton.

Class 31—TURKEYS, 5 entries
1 Elmer Ruff, 2 Herbert Darnell, 3 Evelyn Ridley.

Class 32—GOOSE, no entry

Class 33—DUCKS, 1 entry
1 Ronald Hands.

Manual Training

Class 34—BIRD HOUSE, 5 entries
1 Ewald Otterstotter, 2 Kenneth Hebb, 3 Elmer Gross.

Class 35—FURNITURE, 4 entries
1 Elmer Gross, 2 Rudolf Gross, 3 Frances Kaster.

Class 36—HANDY DEVICE, 9 entries
1 Billie Stoddart, 2 Ila Stoddart, 3 Rudolf Gross.

Class 37—MODEL, 1 entry
1 Frances Kaster.

Class 38—FRETWORK, 3 entries
1 Robert Pollock, 2 Verna Hawkins, 3 Colleen Dahl.

Class 40—TIN CAN, 2 entries
1 Frances Kaster, 2 Fred Farwell.

Class 41—KNOTS, no entries.

Class 42—SPLICES, no entries

Class 43—ROPE HALTER, no entries

Class 44—SPICE CAKE, 2 entries
1 Frances Kaster, 2 Cecil Hoover.

Class 45—BRAN MUFFINS, 4 entries
1 Cecil Hoover, 2 Ruby Raugust, 3 Donald Williams.

Class 46—SCHOOL LUNCH, 3 entries
1 Frances Kaster, 2 Cecil Hoover, 3 Erna Litke.

Class 47—BAKING POWDER BISCUITS 5 entries
1 Bernice Wilson, 2 Marion Hoover, 3 Erna Litke.

Class 48—BUTTERSCOTCH, 2 entries
3 Marion Hoover, 5 Betty Tillotson.

Class 49—OATMEAL COOKIES, 4 entries
1 Betty Tillotson, 2 Marion Hoover, 3 Evelyn Ridley.

Class 50—SCHOOL LUNCH, 2 entries
1 Evelyn Ridley, 2 Marion Hoover.

Class 51—WHITE BREAD, 6 entries
1 Colleen Dahl, 2 Neil Beaton, 3 Ruby Ruff.

Class 52—BROWN BREAD, 3 entries
1 Colleen Dahl, 2 Marion Hoover, 3 Ila Stoddart.

Class 53—CHOCOLATE FUDGE, 7 entries
1 Billie Stoddart, 2 Ila Stoddart, 3 Violet Hein.

(To be continued).

R.C.A.F. Wants Recruits With Radio Experience

The Hon. C G Power. Minister of National Defence for Air, made the announcement last week that men with experience of modern radio are invited to volunteer for service with the R C A F. in Canada or Overseas.

These volunteers are required for the maintenance of various types of radio equipment used by the R.C.A.F., the development of which is expanding with great rapidity. This work provides the best opportunity for service for men with an up-to-date knowledge of radio equipment.

A large number of those selected—possibly up to 1,000 or more—may be sent overseas almost at once, where they will receive special training in the work they have to do. It is emphasized that this work is of great importance and interest.

A limited number of vacancies for officers in the same branch is also announced. Candidates should preferably have a degree in physics, and have a first-class knowledge of modern radio, both on the theoretical and the practical side.

Those desirous of serving should apply to R C A F Recruiting Centre, 1206 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta, for a personal interview, Trade Test, and Medical Examination.

Canada's gold production for the first half of 1940 is valued at $99,023,617 as compared with $87,551,061 in the first half of 1939.

Junior Red Cross

On October 21st the pupils of the Intermediate Room of the Delia school, under the leadership of Miss B. Nelson, formed a Junior Red Cross branch, which meets every Friday afternoon.

The officers of the organization are as follows:—

President—Muriel Gibson.
Vice-President—Albert Chase.
Secretary-Treas.—Irene Brunner
Circulation Manager—Ruth Craig
Health Committee — Joan Price, Joe Armstrong, Mary Fletcher.
Service Committee—Billy Milne, Pat Murray, Patricia Nelson.
Program Committee—Vera Friedley, Elaine Reeves, Kenny Morrison, Grace Wilson.

The Petroleum Industry

Reporting recently on the petroleum industry, the Alberta Royal Commission has this to say: "In our view, there could have been no support for the present-day range of the activities of the industry, and of the other industries depending upon it, without the dynamic technology which has been developed in every branch of the oil business through the unstinted expenditure of money by companies who were in a financial position to make large expenditures in support of scientific endeavor."

Imperial Oil Limited, always a leader in petroleum research, announces in this issue of this paper a notable improvement in kerosene following laboratory research and plant improvement. The new kerosene now being sold by Imperial dealers and agents is branded Imperial Essolite Kerosene. Never before, it is said, has a kerosene of this high incubator quality been made available at the price of regular kerosene. Essolite Kerosene is said to give improved performance in every use to which kerosene is put.

Essolite Kerosene is produced at Imperial Oil's Regina and Calgary refineries from Turner Valley crude oil.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

Do you eat enough vegetables? Valuable as they are in minerals and vitamins, vegetables must be included in the things we eat. So states an article in the current issue of the magazine "Health," prepared by the nutrition committee of the Health League of Canada.

Not all vegetables are equally valuable from a nutritive point of view, the article points out. Some vegetables supply iron, others do not. We get Vitamin A from one kind of vegetable and Vitamin C from another.

Cabbage, spinach and carrots are good sources of Vitamin A, which is necessary to maintain normal vision and to prevent disease. Green cabbage is much richer in Vitamin A than white cabbage. The outer leaves of cabbage are more valuable than the inner heart.

Without vegetables and fruit, people would be deprived of the important Vitamin C, which safeguards us against scurvy. Tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, and potatoes are chief sources of this vitamin. Orange juice and tomato juice also are good.

Cabbage and green leaved vegetables are valuable in their iron content, needed to prevent anaemia. Dried beans are also good iron producers. At least two vegetables should be served every day.

Among the necessary body materials are: proteins, certain minerals and vitamins. Proteins may be obtained from many sources, but not all are of equal value as body building material. Those obtained from meat and vegetables are superior to those we get from grain, vegetables and nuts, for example Meat and fish, therefore, are advisable in our regular diet.

The average man needs about 70 grams of proteins a day. Experts agree that a large portion of these should be drawn from milk, cheese, eggs and meat or fish The following table shows the quantity derivable from each:—

3 glasses of milk	18 grams
1 one-inch cube of cheese	6 grams
1 egg	6 grams
1 normal slice beef	8 grams
Total	38 grams

The other 32 grams will be obtained from other of our daily foods.

Bread Ration for Sweden

Sweden is reported to have harvested a short wheat crop, which will necessitate restrictions in the consumption of bread and flour. Flour and bread rationing is stated to have been introduced already, including rye bread.

The weekly ration of storable dry bread is three pounds per head, but ordinary bread remains unrationed. It is believed this measure has been introduced to prevent hoarding owing to the poor grain crops. This is not necessary, the government asserts, as there are large emergency stores.

It is understood that an important trade agreement has been made with Russia for the exchange of railway materials, high tensile steel and machinery for grain.

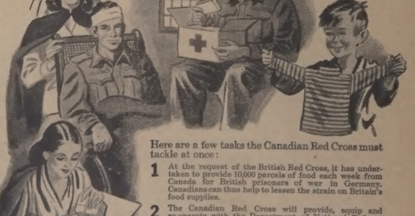
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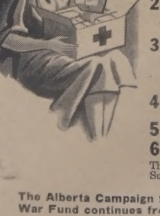
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Sample Copy on Request

Why the Red Cross is in urgent need of funds





Here are a few tasks the Canadian Red Cross must tackle at once:

1 At the request of the British Red Cross, it has undertaken to provide 10,000 parcels of food each week from Canada for British prisoners of war in Germany. Canadians can thus help to lessen the strain on Britain's food supplies.

2 The Canadian Red Cross will provide, equip and co-operate with the Department of National Defence in maintaining a number of convalescent hospitals in various parts of Canada for use by Canadian soldiers, here and from overseas, who are sick or wounded.

3 The Canadian Red Cross will help to supply clothing and other necessities to the more than 100,000 evacuee children in Britain, and the 100,000 refugees from invaded countries who have sought shelter under the Union Jack. Many articles of relief clothing have been supplied, but another half million articles will be needed from Canadian Red Cross workrooms.

4 The Canadian Red Cross is sending an increasing flow of supplies for the alleviation of civilian suffering caused by enemy bombing of Britain.

5 As Canada's own armed forces grow, on land, on sea and in the air, the need for Red Cross services increases.

6 The Red Cross must be ready and fully equipped to meet any emergency *at the moment it arises.*

These are tasks you must not leave undone. Support the Red Cross with all your heart.

The Alberta Campaign for the Second National Red Cross War Fund continues from October 14th to November 15th

Rt. Hon. J. C. BOWEN, Lt.-Gov. of Alberta
Chairman of the Campaign and Finance Committees for the Province of Alberta

Mr. M. J. DICK, Edmonton
Northern Alberta Campaign Chairman

A. DAVISON, Mayor of Calgary
Southern Alberta Campaign Chairman

CANADIAN RED CROSS
Give to the utmost...now!



Trickery, Treachery, Terrorism

By this time the causes of the war in which we are presently engaged and the issues involved should be reasonably well clarified, sufficiently to enable us to determine why we are fighting, what the objective is and the degree of intensity necessary to ensure ultimate victory.

Not much time nor space need be devoted to the causes of the greatest and most-widely destructive conflict that the world has ever known. A madman has run amok in Europe, and after dazzling his own people with specious promises that they are to become the dominant entity in a "new world order," has set out to conquer the world. It was a pre-determined program. By tricks, treachery and terrorism, he first enslaved his own people who, at first, willingly surrendered their liberties on the false promise that by so doing they should bend others to their bidding. This accomplished, the German people, at Hitler's behest, by trickery, treachery and terrorism, backed by the machine gun and the bomb, have succeeded in over-running the greater part of continental Europe and have enslaved millions of liberty-loving people.

The tide was running strongly in Hitler's favor and it appeared as if his ultimate objective—world domination—might be within his grasp, until he made his abortive attempt to enslave the British people by the direct route of invasion of British soil. Hitler realizes that his dream of world or even of partial world domination is now impossible until Britain has been routed. He has turned aside for the time being and is attempting to achieve this objective in other directions and indirectly, again by the employment of those weapons of which he has proved himself a past master—trickery, treachery and terrorism.

* * * *

A Simple Issue

As for the issues in this gigantic conflict, they can be reduced to a single simple statement. It is this: Is the world to be allowed to revert to the savagery and barbarism of the dark ages or, are the peoples of the world to be allowed to continue to emerge into the broad light of a beneficent, all-embracing civilization, towards which they have been struggling upward and onward for a thousand years?

If the doctrine of Nazilism is to be allowed universal sway, it simply means that the world is to be engulfed in all the brutalities and tyrannies that held sway throughout the dark ages of history. It means the loss of all personal liberties for the rank and file of humanity. It will be left to arrogant dictators to say what shall be worshipped, how and when; what views may be expressed on all or any subjects and by whom and when; what shall be listened to and what shall not be heard. Farmers will be told what to produce and how much of it. Business men will be told what they may sell and people what they may buy. Women will be told whom they may marry and how many children they shall bear. People will even be told what they may eat and what they may not eat. Education will be emasculated and opportunity for the individual abrogated.

And woe betide the individual who offends the slavish code in which he will become enmeshed. A murmur against his hard lot will spell torture and imprisonment. Death will lurk around the corner for him who dares to breathe a word against his despotic masters. It will be too late to kick against the pricks. All human desires for betterment, for enlightenment, for spiritual nourishment will be sternly suppressed and ground to dust beneath the iron heel of Nazilism.

* * * *

To The Finish

These are the facts which have to be faced. They must be recognized as irrefutable and must be met squarely, if civilization is not to be overwhelmed and the world plunged into a black night which might last a thousand years. Great Britain has recognized the issue fully and is now waging a gallant fight against these forces of darkness. Fortunately Canada is now awakening to a realization of the seriousness of the struggle and the test to which she is being subjected. There are growing signs that the United States is becoming more and more keenly aware of the peril which is threatening from all sides.

The day of wishful thinking is long past. Hitler is implementing his promise to wage an "all out" war. "The end justifies the means" is his doctrine. As John W. Dafoe in an admirable contribution to the radio series "Let's Face the Facts" said: "Hitler and Mussolini, in their ideas personify human nature at its most tigerish level. They cannot afford to leave the light of human freedom shining anywhere in the world. For them at least the world cannot continue half free and half slave. Therefore they wage war, world wide in its purpose; and by a law of iron necessity this war must go on until it destroys every vestige of freedom in the world, or the dictatorships are themselves consumed in the fires which they have ignited."

With such a desperate issue facing them, there is only one thing facing the yet unconquered democracies, and that is to put everything they possess into the fight and to wage it to a finish.

Trade Routes Open

British Trade In The Mediterranean Is Increasing

British trade with countries in the eastern Mediterranean is increasing daily as the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force keep safe the sea lanes through which merchant ships must pass.

For a few weeks after Italy's entry into the war, traffic was interrupted and the Mediterranean was closed, but, according to authoritative London circles, the position is improving day by day.

Britain has been buying dried fruit from Greece and Turkey, hemp and flax from the Balkans generally, and a constant stream of cotton, cotton seed, cotton seed cake, salt, phosphate of lime and onions has been coming from Egypt.

From Cyprus have come asbestos, iron pyrite and locust beans and from Palestine Britain has been getting greatly increased imports of potash.

Strawberries are said to have been so named because they were strung on broomstraw when carried to market.

The Spirit In Britain

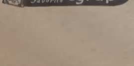
German Brutalities Result In Stiffening The Morale

Perhaps the following may serve to illustrate the spirit in which those who have so terribly suffered in recent air raids take their sufferings. I was visiting a large hospital in which many air raid casualties from Southeast London have been received. I was with a father, a man about 40, whose child had just died. Another, seriously injured, was also in the hospital. While I was with him he received the news that his wife and remaining three children were also dead. When, a little later, before I left him, I asked what he was going to do, this was his reply—"Do? Why, join up to-morrow"—he meant it. I do not think, Sir, that this is an isolated case, but is rather typical of the spirit which the German brutalities are arousing, increasingly, in all classes of the community.—Bishop Golding-Bird in the London Times.

To make tropical fish comfortable, oil furnaces provide 70-degree warmth to a Florida aquarium during cooler weather.

Elementary schools of London in normal times, give employment to 19,101 persons, including 16,358 teachers.

The cantaloupe is a member of the cucumber family. 2383



Woman Legal Right

Now On Legal Staff Of The Department Of Justice

Henriette Bourque, who says she "really studied law as training for the mind and its cultural value," is now showing the department of justice legal staff that a woman can be a good lawyer.

Already Miss Bourque has given a good demonstration of her ability. She had to if she wanted to get her job as law clerk in the department. She was the only woman among 15 or 20 applicants for the position—and she won out on the sole ground that her qualifications were the best.

It was touch and go for a while whether Miss Bourque would be a lawyer or a concert pianist. She reached the cross-road after graduation from the University of Ottawa. Finally she enrolled at the law school at the University of Montreal.

Only girl in the class, both she and the men were uncomfortable at first. She got over it; they became more uncomfortable than ever when she outstripped them all. Every year she topped the examination list and her male opponents had to admit this slim, dark-eyed girl had a pleasing personality as well.

Finally Miss Bourque graduated with the highest honors, and prizes for Roman law, civil and several other varieties. She entered the firm of Beaulieu and Gouin at Montreal. However, under Quebec law she couldn't call herself a lawyer in that province (she still can't) so she made application and was accepted to the bar of British Columbia. That gave her the right to practice in federal courts. She applied for the justice department job, and go it.

Miss Bourque is the daughter of Dr. E. Bourque, Ottawa. Her father says she got her first training for her profession in arguments with her two brothers and four sisters over billiards. She still plays the game, and is a keen naturalist as well, usually spending her weekends with a number of nature loving friends, hiking through Ontario woods.

Of her work at Ottawa, Miss Bourque says little, but she seems to like it. In the legal department, it's her opinion that counts, not her sex.

"Any prejudice there might have been 25 years ago against a woman lawyer has disappeared," she says.

SELECTED RECIPES

APPLE COBBLER DE LUXE

3 cups peeled and cut cooking apples
2 tablespoons butter
⅓ cup water
15 Christie's Graham Wafers
2 teaspons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
¾ cup milk
½ cup chopped nut meats

Fill greased baking dish half full of apples. Dot with butter and add water. Crumble wafers fine and add dry ingredients. Mix beaten egg with milk and stir into dry mixture. Fold in nut meats. Spread over top of apples, making several cuts to allow steam to escape. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven (375 F.) Serve warm, plain or with sweet cream. Six portions. Cheese makes a pleasing accompaniment to this dessert.

REFRIGERATOR PUMPKIN PIE

1 tablespoon gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1½ cups cooked pumpkin
1½ cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons molasses
⅓ cup sugar
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon salt
1 Rice Krispie Crumb Pie Shell

Sprinkle gelatin over cold water and allow to soften. Heat pumpkin, milk, butter and molasses together. Combine sugar, ginger, cinnamon and salt; add to pumpkin mixture. Add softened gelatin; mix thoroughly; cool. Pour into pie shell. Place pie in refrigerator for about one hour or until firm enough to cut.

Crumb Pie Shell

⅓ cup butter, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup fine Kellogg's Rice Krispie crumbs.

Melt butter in pie pan. Add sugar and crumbs; mix thoroughly. Press mixture evenly and firmly around sides and bottom of pan. Chill before adding filling. Yield: One 8, 9 or 10-inch shell. Note: Roll or grind 3 cups Rice Krispies to yield 1 cup fine crumbs.

Express Thanks

Italian Internees Are Grateful For Rescue By Canadian Destroyer

Gratitude of Italian internees rescued from the liner Arandora Star, sunk by an enemy submarine while on the way to Canada, has been officially conveyed to the officers and men of the Canadian destroyer St. Laurent, which took part in the rescue, said Navy Minister Macdonald.

The leader of the group of Italians who survived the sinking, sent his communication through the Brazilian ambassador in London who is acting for the Italian government during the war. The message has now been passed to Commander H. G. DeWolf, officer commanding the St. Laurent.

Silk Importations

Of the 15,854,552 pounds of raw silk imported by the United States in the first half of this year 12,322,675 pounds came from Japan, 2,000,578 pounds from China and 1,523,974 pounds from Italy.

The Mexican government has established standards of parity for tea and coffee, prohibiting their sale when they have been adulterated or their essential qualities extracted.

Dorothy Spitfire Fund

Opportunity For Namesakes To Help Win The War

What's in a name? Well, if it happens to be Dorothy there is a chance to contribute to the Canadian $25,000 Spitfire Fund to buy a fighting airplane to help in the defence of Britain.

The idea started with Dorothy Christie of Montreal, author, former newspaperwoman and munition worker in the First Great War. But it needed money to get it going. She saw her evening cloak in the cupboard. "What use is an evening coat during the war?" she asked. So she sold it for $25 to pay printing and postage. Another Dorothy gave $25 for printing and postage—if necessary. The founders hope it won't be necessary. They want the money to stay in the Fund.

Meanwhile, Dorothy Christie has won the help of other Dorothies. One of them went to France during the last war with the Canadian Army Medical Corps and then to Rumania and to Russia where she nursed in the Anglo-Russian hosptial. She was decorated for her services.

Another is an All-Canadian ski champion. One is a school teacher. She can simonize cars and does "an excellent job." She is enlisting all her pupils named Dorothy and they will do cars, "anywhere, any afternoon, at the rate of $4 a car." All the money will go to the Spitfire Fund. Dorothy Thompson, noted American radio commentator, columnist and friend of Britain has given her signature, which will be sold at auction.

There are the Dorothies selling old gold and fire irons. A bookkeeper, a stenographer, a telephone employee, a graduate nurse, a shopkeeper, and two housewives are Dorothies doing the spade work. All Dorothies are asked to give or to collect. No matter how small the amount, it will be a help.

The scheme has the official blessing of the Canadian government and of Mrs. George O. Spencer, president of tht National Council of Women of Canada, who wrote "you can certainly have any help that the National Council is capable of giving. This is a definite war effort and a live idea."

Cards will appear, asking "Is Your Name Dorothy?" and if so "What can I do to help win the war?" The answer offered is the Canadian Dorothy $25,000 Spitfire Fund.

Strength Of Britain

Richer In National Wealth Than Before Start Of War

The reputation of John Maynard Keynes as an economist is such that the owner would scarcely be likely to risk it with any statement of whose complete accuracy he was uncertain. Prof. Keynes has been and is very close to Britain's war finance prosblem and has given valuable advice in regard to it. Some of his ideas have not been adopted, but in the main the financial policy propounded by him is the policy now being pursued. When, therefore, a man of this eminence commits himself to the assertion that after a year of war, a war that now centres over the British Isles and is marked by every conceivable kind of German frightfulness, Great Britain has the freshness of a fighter in the first round of combat, the statement may be accepted as no exaggeration. And Professor Keynes also says that "Germany has already suffered the nervous tension and muscular exhaustion of five years of prodigious effort." Britain is actually richer in national wealth than she was at the beginning of 1937 and "nothing has happened to us to date to give us excessive anxiety."—Montreal Gazette.

Most Powerful Force

Amazing Substance Supposed To Contain Terrific Reserve Of Energy

The most powerful and the least known force in the world is Uranium-235. Scientists claim that one pound of the substance contains 5,000,000 times as much energy as a pound of coal. Two pounds of it, completely exploded would hoist the Empire State Building 20 miles into the air. A small chunk would take a battleship around the world without stopping to refuel.

J. D. Ratcliff tells in layman's language the story of U-235. Scientists in several countries are now racing to unlock the terrific reserves of energy stored up in each tiny atom of this amazing substance. Not since Faraday's development of the electric motor over a century ago has there been a scientific discovery so filled with promise—and danger—for the human race.—New York Herald Tribune.

Russians Move To Ceded Territory

"Pravda, organ of the Communist party, said the other day that more than 1,000 families were moving from collective farms in Soviet Russia proper of settlements in the new Karelian-Finnish republic, ceded to Russia at the close of the Russian-Finnish war. "Pravda" said towns and villages devastated and depopulated by the war were being restored.

Some Romans of 100 B.C. had salt water tanks at their villas, in which to hold oysters fresh for banquets.



Royal Canadian Artillery

Gunners Manning Coastal Defence Batteries In Britain

In strategic British defence line positions, Royal Canadian artillery gunners manning super-heavy coastal defence batteries and in co-operation with similar British batteries are ready to unloose a death barrage if German troops attempt to land on the shores of Great Britain.

This is a new and vital job for the R.C.A. The units is composed of officers and men chosen from artillery regiments of the 1st Division and given special instruction on handling these British guns of the heaviest calibre. Nearly every section of Canada is represented in the new unit.

The new job for the R.C.A. was disclosed when newspapermen visited a Canadian battery commanded by Major W. C. Thackeray, Ottawa. They watched the gun crews work on a massive artillery piece.

Between air raid alarms Capt. P. S. C. McMillan of Kingston and Lieut. D. D. Harper, of Saint John, N.B., ordered the men to "uncover our baby."

Grimy gunners with clock-work precision threw off a huge tarpaulin, peeled back the camouflage, and revealed one of the most potent guns in the United Kingdom.

A 12-man gun crew stripped it for action, elevated the huge barrel into firing position and carried out the intricate movements involved in firing cumbersome shells which defend Britain's coasts and beaches.

The Canadians haven't fired at a real objective yet, but are ready at all times for any threat.

The gun is "mighty accurate," said Lieut. McMillan.

Troop Sgt.-Maj. J. A. Whitaker who said he is from "Vancouver, sir, God's country," declared "it is simple to operate and as easy to handle as a field gun."

The Canadians have been working on the guns for a month. Some of the best gunners in the 1st Division were selected for the job. The R.C.A. will contribute more gunners later to this unit. The move emphasizes the reliance the British army is placing on Canadian military efficiency and the competent manner in which the two are co-ordinating their efforts.

Exceptional camouflage has been developed to conceal the guns, Sgt. Earl T. McLeod, Charlottetown, claiming that it is better than that used by imperial batteries.

The guns have not been spotted by enemy aircraft despite numerous raids over the sea.

The brightest spot to the men, who are keen about their work, is the food. They call the cook, Pte. Stan Pont of Toronto, who used to cook in a restaurant near the Maple Leaf Gardens, "the best kitchen man in the army."

Keep coal in the dark, if possible. Sunlight is likely to cause it to crumble and to burn less brightly.

A Nazi Error

British Method Of Aerial Warfare More Effective Than German

Hitler's air-krieg against Britain failed to blitz because he personally chose the wrong method of attack.

Over-confident after his conquests accomplished by breaking the morale of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway, he thought he could win England by the same method.

Instead of picking out British airplane factories, for instance, and devoting two weeks of methodical attack, if necessary, for their destruction one by one, he chose to conduct an air-fright campaign designed primarily to incite the people of London to change its government for peace. It was the first mistake he made.

Only two airplane factories in England have been put out of commission by the Germans since the start of the war, and these were out only three to four weeks. You may accept the most authoritative word possible here for that.

The British method of warfare against Germany has been much more effective, although less sensational. They picked out oil depots and factories in the beginning and have bombed them systematically, avoidintg the kind of wasted effort, from a military standpoint, in which Hitler has indulged in London.

This edge can be pressed by the British through the winter as Germany is not protected by the fog which usually enshrouds England during that season.

By April British 'plane production will have increased to the point which should completely free her from the danger of invasion.—Paul Mallon in the Minneapolis Star Journal.

Phonograph Returning

The Sale Of Phonograph Records Increasing Of Late

The phonograph is now said to be making a remarkable comeback. Last year 4,000,000 records were sold in the United States. This year the number is estimated to reach about 130,000,000.

The reason for such a tremendous jump in one year seems difficult to ascertain, but there are probably several causes. One is that there has been a great reduction in prices of records, classic as well as dance and crooning, and people have taken advantage to buy records and make use of the hundreds of thousands, possibly million or two phonographs which have been standing neglected in a corner of the living-room, or relegated to the attic.

Another is that, after all, people like to be able to hear the tunes they like, and on the radio they have to take what they get—not what they want.—St. Thomas-Times Journal.

Ancient Manuscripts

Egypt's priceless literary treasures, more than 180,000 manuscripts and ancient tomes, have been made safe from air raids in a desert hill cave of secret location. Some time ago, the treasures of Tut-Ankh-Amen and other Pharaohs were buried deep in the stone vaults of the Cairo museum.

Homogenized milk, in which the fat globules are broken up and scattered, is manufactured by "cracking" whole milk under a pressure of 2,500 pounds.

Save the tiny bulb that burns out in your flashlight. Slip it into the worn-out finger of a glove, and use it as a darner.

Yellowstone's famous geysers broke a record recently, when nine major geysers spouted within one hour.



Mounting Charges

Board Bill For Graf Spee Crew Reaching Large Figures

Argentina has marked up a 1,000,000-peso board bill (about $327,500) against the Nazi government for entertaining since last December 1,000 or more crewmen of the scuttled pocket battleship, Admiral Graf Spee.

Despite this hospitality, informed sources said 19 officers and 60 sailors have escaped from internment in Argentina, apparently in attempts to reach Germany.

Attempted and successful escapes, raising necessity for more guards and costly searches, have added to the expense Argentina, under the terms of international law, must bear until the end of the war.

The Nazi seamen consumed huge stocks of Argentina foods after weeks of cruising on limited supplies, so Argentina officials first appropriated 500,400 pesos to meet costs of maintaining the crew.

Under The Hague convention, Germany is responsible for these costs and she must settle with Argentina when the war is done.

Argentina attempted to lighten the burden of its uninvited guests by spreading the sailors through interior provinces in small groups, hoping the Nazis would find work and become self-supporting. A lack of suitabit jobs and the strong temptation to escape defeated the plan.

Not Alarmed

Better To Be Conquered By U.S. Than Live Under Nazis

The London Daily Mirror said it would be better to be conquered by the United States than live under the Nazis, in an editorial declaring that "the enemy propagandist press is now warning us that American aid for Britain will imply conquest or control of Britain by America.

"We cannot deny that in the past America, financially speaking, has done a good deal of controlling on this side of the Atlantic," the newspaper said.

"A threat of further amalgamation does not terrify us."

Before the war, scientists were exploding bombs in the ocean near Bermuda, for the peaceful purpose of detecting nature of rock formations in the depths.

The King has presented the city of London with four motor ambulances and eight mobile canteens.



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Canadian Ships Ready To Help In Defence Against Nazi Invasion

Ottawa.—If Hitler launches his long-heralded attempt to invade the United Kingdom Canadian destroyers will be in the thick of the sea-fighting as defending warships dash out to intercept the invaders.

Recent despatches received at Canadian naval headquarters tell something of how the four destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy on duty in British waters hold themselves ready for the day when they may be called upon to pursue and destroy Nazi troopships and barges.

"Keep steam at 10 minutes from 2000 to-day Wednesday to 0700 to-morrow Thursday. Leave may be given until 1930 to-day Wednesday. Acknowledge" is typical of the terse orders signalled to Canadian destroyers when they are in port.

Translated into landlubber's language that means: The boys can go ashore until 8:30 to-night (Wednesday.) From eight o'clock to-night till seven o'clock tomorrow morning be ready to sail on 10 minutes' notice.

But the destroyers from Canada, manned by Canadian officers and seamen, are not merely sitting around waiting for an attempt at invasion. In between spells in port they escort convoys through waters infested with submarines and within reach of enemy planes.

Recently the destroyer Restigouche returned to Canada after helping to escort six convoys of merchant ships in European waters, without a loss. This means that thanks to the Canadian ship, in company with ships of the royal navy, dozens of cargoes of vital goods reached British ports and hundreds of persons reached shore without harm.

When the Restigouche returned to Canada she was replaced by another Canadian destroyer from the Atlantic coast, so the number overseas remains at four.

Children Moved From Berlin

Thousands Sent Away On Account Of Air Raids

Berlin.—Sixty-two thousand school-children under 14 years of age have been transported from Berlin to escape recurrent losses of sleep because of British bombing raids and Nazi party officials said another 30,000 are to be removed from the city. The same sources announced that 42,000 children had been removed from Hamburg.

The youngsters from Berlin were loaded into trains and placed in charge of teachers. The exodus so far represents approximately 10 per cent. of the city's school population of 650,000.

Although only children under 14 have been included so far, it is possible that others up to 18 may go later.

Airmen From Australia

Second Contingent Arrives To Complete Training In Canada

A West Coast Canadian Port.—The second contingent of fledgling airmen from the Antipodes to arrive in Canada recently got their first glimpse of the sister Dominion in which they will complete training under the Empire air plan.

The trainees wore uniforms of the Royal Australian Air Force, a dark blue which contrasted with the lighter-hued uniforms of Royal Canadian Air Force officers who welcomed them.

Fifth Columnists In U.S.

Omaha, Neb.—Martin Dies (Dem., Texas), chairman of the United States congressional committee investigating un-American affairs, said here there "is a better organized and more highly financed fifth column in this country than there were in the countries overrun by Stalin and Hitler." He said there are about 6,000,000 persons in the United States belonging to or connected with groups controlled by organizations directed from Berlin, Moscow and Rome.

Belgian Government In Britain

London.—Belgian Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot and Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak arrived in London to assume direction of the Belgian government which has been set up in the British capital.

Will Pass Blockade

London.—The ministry of economic warfare announced it would permit the passage of "strictly pharmaceutical products, drugs and bandages" through the blockade to German-occupied countries.

Britain Stays On Fast Time

London. — Britain will maintain daylight saving time throughout the winter, Herbert Morrison, home secretary, informed the House of Commons. It had been scheduled to end Nov. 17.

Sweeping Defence

How British Airmen Smashed German Plan For Invasion

London.—A victory in a six-week-long aerial counter-offensive that smashed a full-dress German scheme of invasion was officially announced and put down as one more historic defence of these islands.

Through its news service, the air ministry told the story—how British bombers doggedly rode the air over a 2,000-mile Nazi front, alternately attacking and observing, until the German invasion fleet was dispersed at last and German invasion springboards wrecked from Narvik, Norway, to Bordeaux, far to the south in France.

It was the most sweeping success yet announced against the peril across the channel, and it was accompanied by a note of caution.

"The threat of invasion still persists," it was stated, "and will persist as long as naval units, barges, troops and air forces are concentrated along the extensive coastline of enemy-occupied countries.

It was pointed out that despite the battering the Germans have received at the hands of the Royal Air Force they are "still there." The air ministry said the invasion ports "doubtless will continue to be battered by bombers of the R.A.F. whenever it is considered necessary."

The announcement was also accompanied by these other declarations to show the Royal Air Force is developing quietly into an instrument of destiny for Britain:

1. A statement by the air ministry that a fifth of all the Nazis' productive capacity for war had been affected by British bombs which night upon night have fallen from the far interior of Germany to the German-held French coastline.

2. The statement of Capt. Harold H. Balfour, the air under-secretary, that the position achieved by the air force was "one of the great victories of the war.

Overseas Air Force

Polish, Czech And French Pilots Fight With R.A.F.

Lodon.—There never was a force more challenging to the powers of "the Nazi evil" than Britain's Royal Air Force, Air Under-secretary Harold Balfour told the Overseas club at a luncheon.

Terming the R.A.F. definitely an overseas force, Capt. Balfour pointed out its growing internationalism, saying:

"A few days ago the first (Eagle) squadron of volunteers from the United States was formed in this country. Our squadrons daily fight alongside units of Polish, Czech and Free French pilots.

"We can look with confidence on the position we hold to-day," he added. "The position achieved during the past two months is one of the great victories of the war.

"Air victories are not a mater of sinking ships and massacring armies. They usually are in the form of a gradual conquest over the opposing force."

"Another reason for this confidence lies in comparing the difference in the way we and Germany are fighting the war," he continued.

"London is going through the ordeal of battle with much material damage to buildings and property. But Germany cannot win the war in this way.

"Our offensive raids into Germany aim at hitting the enemy in their vital military, naval and industrial spots so as to cripple their war effort. The German aim is to break the morale of our civil population.

"Just as long as they neglect military objectives to concentrate on these methods, then just so long will they be battering uselessly against the unbreakable spirit of our people while our own force is engaged in tasks which will bring us toward victory."

Squad Was Lucky

London.—A London bomb disposal squad gave thanks that one of its trucks arrived late. They had dug out a delayed action bomb and prepared for its removal, but the truck didn't come. So the men went off to lunch. While they were eating, the bomb exploded. No one was injured.

Manitoba Legislature

Winnipeg.—An early session of the Mantioba legislature was recommended by a caucus of supporters of the Liberal-Progressive government. A date late in November or early in December was suggested as the most suitable.

Pay For Recruits

Winnipeg.—Total pay for recruits taking compulsory military training will amount to approximately $8,-640,000 during the next year, Major J. Q. Gillan of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, said. Total of all Canadian troops amounted to nearly $500,000 a day.

2383

Planes For Britain

Reported 500 United States Planes A Month Now Being Sent

Washington. — Announcement that the aviation section of the British purchasing commission in New York would move to Washington added interest to claims of Roosevelt critics that Canada and the United Kingdom are receiving an increasing amount of United States war implements.

These claimants, opponents of the Roosevelt administration, do not criticize the allegedly unrevealed increase in aid to Britain—but they want to know the details.

It is claimed that aeroplane deliveries to the British Empire now are 500 a month, will be 1,000 a month in February and 5,000 in mid-1941.

Some 50 flying fortresses, America's huge long-distance bombers, are alleged to have been made available to Britain and, to make it more interesting, these sources declare the coveted United States bomb sight has also been given Britain.

LIEUT.-COM. S. W. DAVIS, R.C.N.



of Trail, B.C., who will command the "Columbia," one of the U.S. destroyers turned over to the Canadian Navy. —Royal Canadian Navy Official Photograph.—Passed by Censor.

CANADA MUST INTENSIFY PLANS TO GAIN VICTORY

Ottawa. — Major-General H. D. G. Crerar said Canadians face a difficult military problem, but he added his belief that "with determination and effective effort we will be equal to it and that we shall contribute our full and powerful share to the overthrow of the evil forces which confront us."

The chief of the Canadian general staff said that given something approaching equality in numbers and armament, there is no reason to doubt that the Empire forces can meet and defeat the German armies "even more decisively, if that be possible," than they did 25 years ago.

But he warned his Ottawa Canadian Club audience that situations might arise in the future which would seem even more desperate or critical than those experienced in the past.

"We would be wise to brace ourselves to the prospects of this war becoming a cataclysm from which no continent and few nations will be spared," Gen. Crerar said.

"The greatest gangster of all time is on the march. The usual initial gangster successes of cruel and determined might over human right are now being demonstrated in respect to nations and continents."

Then he added: "In spite of these, all human history tells us that right, coupled with the will to maintain it, shall, in the end, prevail."

Gen. Crerar said Canada must constantly strive to attain balance in her military developments, and there were great difficulties.

"For instance, the enlistment of large numbers of eager men is more quickly done than the less obvious, more complicated, but equally essential action of gearing up industry to produce all the arms and equipment they need," he explained.

"At the present time, these components, unquestionably, are not balanced. We have a large active service force mobilized in this country. We have scores of thousands of officers and men in our reserve formations.

"But we have some distance to go before our supplies of armament and equipment can be brought up to the level of the requirements of war or existing fighting manpower.

"Our present efforts must therefore concentrate on two things. We must utilize to the full all the skill, ingenuity and facilities we now possess to advance the fundamental training of all ranks now in our army in the science and art of their profession.

"We must also intensify our efforts towards the complete provision of the armament required by those men before they are called upon to meet the enemy in battle.

"I have no doubt of the ability of the employers and employees in Canadian industry to meet this latter and essential requirement."

Gen. Crerar said he holds the view —and he was not alone in doing so—that the major issue confronting Canada in particular and North America in general is "to win this war in Europe and to prevent any possibility of this continent finding itself in a definitely isolated and exposed situation."

"At the same time our direct defence must not be neglected," he continued, "and it is not being neglected.

"It is being approached in the most effective manner possible, namely, by joint action on the part of the United States and Canada in respect to such problems as have a common bearing on the security of our respective frontiers."

Already the war had shown that an army such as the German army, with powerful armored formations and effective support from the air, cannot be adequately resisted or surely defeated by an army on the old man-power model of the first Great War.

"It follows," he said, "that Canadian forces of the future must be fully provided with mechanized power which includes modern artillery and armored fighting vehicles and ample assistance from close-support aircraft."

Western Wheat Crop

Milling And Baking Qualities Found To Be Excellent

Winnipeg.—The board of grain commissioners reported existence of milling and baking quality similarities between the 1940 and 1939 western Canada wheat crops.

The report issued by the board said that because of the large carry-over of 1939 wheat the similarities would minimize grading difficulties encountered in making export shipments.

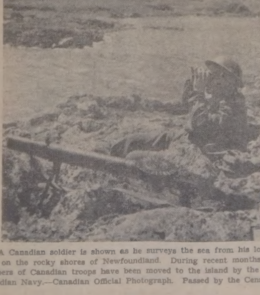
More than 90 per cent. of the prairie wheat harvest is expected to grade No. 2 northern or better. Weights per bushel and flour yields are "excellent," the board said, while protein content, index of baking quality, is "fully equal to average values for the past 12 years."

Absorption is reported higher this year for Nos. 2 and 3 northern and flours are somewhat yellower but react favorably to bleaching.

Send Ambulances

Seattle.—Eight ambulances, clothing and funds have been sent to Britain by the British American War Relief Association here, Chairman E. C. Thomas said. He announced an "Allied Christmas Fair," in which all Allied relief agencies and state city groups will be asked to take part, will be held Dec. 6-7 to raise more funds. The group was the first one organized in the United States.

ATLANTIC SENTRY



A Canadian soldier is shown as he surveys the sea from his look-out post on the rocky shores of Newfoundland. During recent months large numbers of Canadian troops have been moved to the island by the Royal Canadian Navy.—Canadian Official Photograph. Passed by the Censor.

Air Crew Graduates

Class Of Air Observers Have Completed Training

Ottawa.—The first air crew graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, a class of air observers, have completed their training, the Royal Canadian Air Force announced.

Within the next few weeks the first pilots and air gunners will complete their training under the plan. All are destined for overseas service in the fighting ranks.

Thousands of men have already been trained by the expanding system of schools of the training plan. Several hundred have gone overseas for technical services on the ground with the Royal Air Force.

The majority, however, have been turned back into the plan as instructors, administrative staff and maintenance personnel to aid in the training of thousands of young men from Canada, the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand who will follow them through the schools.

The air observers who will receive their badges constitute the first graduating class of No. 1 air navigation school, now at Trenton but scheduled to move at the end of the month to a new field at Rivers, Man. They began their training last spring.

Drawn from all over Canada, they were the "pioneers" of air crew students in the early stages of the plan. With their contemporaries among the pilots and wireless operator air gunners due to graduate shortly, they spent a month at No. 1 manning depot at Toronto and then another month at No. 1 initial training school at the old Eglinton Hunt club at Toronto.

R.A.F. WILL COPE WITH NEW NAZI AIR RAID TACTICS

London.—The German air force, by changing its tactics in the Battle of Britain, using fighter planes as light bombers to strike in hit-and-run attacks, has increased difficulties for the defence but reduced effectiveness of the assault on London.

In the week ended Oct. 12, 66 German planes were destroyed over Britain for a loss of 43 R.A.F. machines. This was a ratio of 1.53 to one, representing the lowest odds since the extended German raids began.

The reason was the Germans pressed into service fighter planes as light bombers, trusting in their speed to elude Britain's air defences. At the same time, they widened the attack area to evade the fighter ring round London.

Instead of meeting big squadrons of slow, cumbersome bombers, R.A.F. fighters have been pitted against German fighters with the result the sky battles have been more of an even match and the losses were equal.

Goering has been using Messerschmitt 109 single-seat fighters and Messerschmitt 110 two-seat fighters by day and Messerschmitt Jaguar and Dornier 215 light, fast bombers, by night. By this change of tactics, he hopes to reduce his losses both of planes and trained airmen.

The Me. 109 can be equipped to carry four bombs of 110 pounds at a speed of 300 miles an hour. When the bombs are unloaded, the plane's speed rises to 350 miles an hour, ideal for hit-and-run tactics, considering the short runs to and from German air bases in northern France. The twin-engined Me. 110 can carry two 550-pound bombs.

With such fast attackers coming over this country from a dozen points at once and at a dozen different heights, the problems of defence are increasing enormously. The job of the fighter plane is not to be waiting on patrol for enemy raiders but to be poised on the ground, ready to fly to any threatened area.

At the same time, Goering has reduced the weight of his attack because his fighter planes cannot carry big loads of bombs. Similarly, there can be no serious pretence at bomb aiming from a single-seat fighter unequipped for dive-bombing. These two factors have combined to reduce appreciably the damage done to life and property.

Air experts here suggest it may be necessary for the R.A.F. to return to the old idea of interceptor or pursuit planes in which the rate of climb is the prime consideration and abandon the system of sector and close defence. The big problem is to find a fighter plane fast enough to catch an enemy fighter on a hit-and-run mission, operating from a base only a few miles away.

Throughout the German air assault, the R.A.F. has demonstrated its ability to cope with each change of tactics. First of all, Germany sent mass-flights of unescorted bombers. Then, when the Spitfires, Hurricanes and Defiants massacred this form of attack, Goering gave his bombers fighter escorts. Once again, this form of raid was mastered but now the R.A.F. must meet the most difficult problem of all, the fighter-bomber.

Approximately 42,000 Indians in the U.S. are physically eligible for military service.

A Stronger Canada Should Emerge After The End Of The War

French Colonies

United States Ready To Take Action To Protect Hemisphere

Washington.—The United States, acting in co-operation with other American republics, was said reliably to have plans ready for occupying French territory in the Caribbean area in case such a step is deemed necessary from the viewpoint of defence of the western hemisphere.

Signs of possibly closer co-operation between France and the axis powers were creating intense interest here. The talks of Hitler with Marshal Petain and Vice-Premier Laval were watched closely for any indication of a new trend in French policy which might affect France's colonial empire or its fleet.

The broad terms of the recent act of Havana allowed wide latitude to the American republics in determining the circumstances under which French or other European possessions in the western hemisphere might be seized.

It provided for emergency action when any of these areas "are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty."

The fact the French ambassador to the United States, Gaston Henry Haye, paid an unexpected visit to the state department was taken as an indication of the concern felt by United States officials over the possible course of French policy.

The act of Havana, adopted by the 21 republics at Havana last July, called for creation of a committee with a representative from each country to assume the administration of "the region attacked or threatened." It was to be constituted when two-thirds, or 14, of the nations had designated representatives.

Any of the American republics could have acted singly or jointly in assuming control before the committee was established.

The French colonies which might be seized in the event the Vichy government's policy became more pliant to Germany and Italy include the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe in the eastern Caribbean approach to the Panama canal, and French Guiana, on the South American mainland.

(France also owns the islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland.)

Martinique has been under close American surveillance as a possible trouble spot because of some 100 American-made military planes taken there on the French aircraft carrier Bearn immediately after the Franco-German armistice. British naval vessels also have maintained a watch to prevent removal of the planes or the Bearn.

The United States has been negotiating with France for return of the planes but the necessity of obtaining permission of the Franco-German armistice commission has been an obstacle.

Should occupatios of any French colonies be decided upon, it was believed American naval forces would carry it out with consent of the other American republics represented on the emergency committee.

Missing Husbands

Ottawa.—A few hundred deserted wives have called on the National War Services department to help them locate their missing husbands through information gathered in registration.

Quebec.—When victory comes, Canada will be "an immensely stronger nation than when we entered the war, stronger industrially and stronger in manpower," says Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply.

Addressing a dinner audience at the concluding session of the 25th annual meeting of the Canadian Good Roads Association, Mr. Howe said he was not convinced a depression must follow the war.

"We can reasonably expect a large increase in our population through immigration," he said. "The rebuilding of a war-torn Europe will continue to demand our food, raw materials and the products of our factories.

"In my opinion, the need for a post war depression will depend on the degree to which we can limit inflation of material costs, wages and the cost of living. If no sharp re-adjustment of prices is necessary, it should be possible to return to a peacetime economy without passing through a business depression."

Referring to airport construction in the gigantic commonwealth air training plan, Mr. Howe said that in the past year "we have built 170 miles of hard surfaced runways which, if converted into a roadway 20 feet wide, would represent 850 miles of paved highway, sufficient to reach from Moncton to Toronto.

Fifty-five airports, "with hard surfaced runways, airport lighting and all the trimmings," had been constructed to date this year, in addition to 26 secondary airports, at a cost of about $18,000,000. An even larger amount had been expended on hangars, housing and buildings required for the scheme.

Mr. Howe told the road-makers the air-training construction program had been made possible "first, by the help of your engineering staffs in choosing and surveying sites of airdromes, and second, by the road-building organizations you have developed."

Referring to civil aviation in Canada, Mr. Howe said that, in view of the war, "the increase in air travel and use of air mail is astonishing." Trans-Canada air lines, he said, is planning to add six new 14-passenger aircraft to its present equipment before the end of the year.

In addition to services already operated by T.C.A., Mr. Howe said, "it is expected that a direct non-stop service will shortly connect Toronto with New York.

Although T.C.A. directors had budgeted for a net profit of $300,-000 for 1940, the actual profits for the first eight months were in excess of $322,000, "indicating that the profit for the full year will be about twice the estimate."

At the end of August 32,000 passengers had been carried, compared with 11,000 for a similar period in 1939, and 421,000 pounds of mail had been handled, compared with 277,000.

"I feel that transport by air will continue to grow in importance," he said, "and that the war will prove a great stimulus. "When we consider the many thousands of young men that are being, and will be, training as aviators and air mechanics, it must be apparent that we will continue to be an air-minded country."

London Traffic Problem

London.—The ministry of transport ordered 2,000 auto buses from provincial cities brought to London to help solve the traffic problems of the capital.

Increasing Anti-Nazi Activity Is Evident In Conquered Areas

London.—Amid a flurry of conjecture as to what new schemes Hitler might be hatching with France and Spain, one possibly significant fact has been overlooked.

It is that Great Britain had some sort of advance information. In retrospect, Prime Minister Churchill's "fireside" broadcast to the French people on the eve of the Hitler pilgrimage cannot have been a coincidence.

The most probable source of British information is somebody close to high authority in the Vichy government and in opposition to the Laval pro-Nazi faction. Whatever was passed along to London enabled Churchill to fan the flame of discord at Vichy before Hitler and Laval met or the Hitler-Franco meeting was even intimated. A prompt disavowal of French intention to enter the war against Britain was the result.

Indication Britain had advance notice of some sort testifies not only to policy differences at Vichy still unclarified; but also to improving British relation with sources of information across the channel. It is reasonable deduction that the Royal Air Force's success in balking German invasion efforts may also be traceable, in part, to sub rosa tips from the continent.

There have been numerous indications Germany is paying the usual price of armies of occupation for operations in hostile territory. Information of a military, as well as of a political, nature appears to be seeping across the channel to guide British bombers to preferred targets on the invasion coasts. That applies to Belgium and Holland and Norway as well as to France.

In the conquered regions there is obviously increasing anti-Nazi activity individuals or groups. It can hardly be doubted that detailed information on German troop dispositions is being passed along the cross-channel grapevine route to London.

Berlin's scoffing at British counter-bombing as "plan-less" cannot apply to the air blasting of Nazi invasion concentrations night in and night out. That has followed so definite a pattern that the German high command must be well aware any surprise thrust to catch Britain's defenders napping was long ago out of the question.

Array Of Facts Are Presented To Show Why Britain Will Win War

(By Arthur Wauters, Belgian Statesman and Writer)

Hitler's military victories achieved, for a time, a double psychological result. The German people were filled with faith in a magician who was re-shaping Europe, as though invested with a mysterious power. On the other hand, some superficial neutral onlookers began to be convinced of the invincibility of Nazi Germany.

The Allies, perhaps unwittingly, contributed to establishing this childish belief by complacent descriptions of the war methods of the German armies in the first period of the war. They did it, of course, with the praiseworthy object of stimulating the will of resistance and readiness of sacrifice of the democratic masses.

The psychological effect of the German successes has been increasing in geometrical progression. Hitler has kept his promises of victory with mathematical precision. He had announced that he would be in Paris on June 15. He was there.

But it may be doubted whether the process of collective bewitchment will have a lasting effect. Hitler announced that he would be in London on August 15. He failed to keep the appointment.

He himself thus furnished the proof of the vanity of some of his boasts. Those who had been intoxicated by German propaganda are baffled. They are beginning to make historical comparisons. There is no need to go back very far in time. Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany collapsed almost immediately after achieving indisputable military triumphs.

The Fuehrer's thirst for conquest is now encountering some obstacles. The time for easy successes is past.

In the neutral country which I left for London a month ago, the most absurd stories found credence in defiance of all human intelligence. It was whispered that Britain's fate would be sealed within three weeks or that 45 millions of starving and terrorized Britons were spending their lives queuing up for a problematic crust of bread in the daytime, and with collective lamentation in the underground shelters at night. Britain, it was said, was no more than a heap of ruins. The electric power stations were destroyed, the largest city in the world was plunged in darkness. Transport was paralyzed. A desperate people was in revolt against its leaders. The Empire was collapsing.

I am writing these lines in London where the roar of the greatest air battles in history reaches our ears. The German 'planes are being brought down by the magnificent pilots of the Royal Air Force at the rate of five to one and sometimes of one a minute. The power of the Empire is unimpaired. In spite of the self-styled German "blockade," millions of tons of merchandise reach British ports week after week.

The shops are overflowing with goods. There is a certain amount of rationing, but it does not interfere with anybody's food supply, nor does it diminish any workman's productive capacity. Astonishing quantities of produce are accessible to all: coffee, oranges, bananas, grape fruit, tropical nuts, pepper, tobacco, olives, and what not.

There is something disconcerting about the calm and coolness of this great people. It is due neither to indifference nor to passivity. With it the sense of national co-operation reaches a prodigious degree. Each one is mobilized either organically or morally. Each is doing his work with orderliness, calm and discipline. There is neither haste, nor precipitation, nor panic. Everyone applies rules strictly and encourages everyone else to do likewise. Vigilance never relaxes. Britain is not invaded, but everyone behaves as though invasion might come at any moment. This people will in no circumstances be taken by surprise. A sporting people, the British are counting the blows and taking stock impartially of their reverses and failings, not to be disheartened by them, but to correct them. Nothing is left to chance or to improvisation.

Britain gives the impression of a powerful up-to-date machinee, whose flawless, well-oiled march proceeds noiselessly and without a hitch. Everyone knows what he has to do. And he, or she, will do it at the right time. There is complete, trusting and eager co-operation between the public and the authorities. German propaganda will not change this nor diminish in the least the calm and self-conscious force of this great free people. It is a significant fact that, in spite of ephemeral triumphs, the German people need to be drugged by false news. In Britain German communiques are published daily in full. Anyone can listen freely to Nazi broadcasts, if he happens to want to do so.

The democratic liberties are fully respected. The Press comments on Government action with a surprising frankness. Parliament, whose powers are supreme, continues to sit whenever there is business to transact. These things are, to my mind, one of the essential guarantees of Britain's coming victory.

The officially inspired optimism of the countries living under a system of censorship lulls the fighting spirit of the citizens to sleep. A flood of reassuring but often unfounded statements act like chloroform upon them.

The British people are conscious of the fact that they have never been invaded for the last 900 years. They are not oblivious to the unsuccessful attempts made successively by Philip II., Louis XIV. and by Napoleon. They know that 200 or 350 ships would be needed to land five divisions. They know that they will never be betrayed by that ally which always keeps faith with them: the sea. They know that their ships are sailing the seven seas and using thousands of ports all the world over, whereas the German and Italian mercantile fleets are confined to coastal traffic in the Baltic and the Adriatic.

They know that in defiance of the furious attacks of the German Luftwaffe, the Royal Air Force is daily delivering its blows on Germany, on Turin, on Milan, on Libya, wherever it cares to strike. They also know that the United States is on their side. They realize that those who were unable to prevent the heroic re-embarkation of Dunkirk are now faced with the incomparably more formidable task of attempting the same operation in the opposite direction. They know that the whole Empire, without exception, constitutes one solid rock. Nor do they forget that two-thirds of the peoples subjected by Germany are not Germans at all, and that the terrible fire of vengeance which is now smouldering in the hearts of the oppressed nations will burst into flame, at the right moment.

As a citizen of an indomitable nation, I know that, in spite of professional traitors and place-seekers, the whole of Belgium constitutes a column in the service of democracy and liberty. The beloved spirits of Cardinal Mercier, of Burgomaster Max, of King Albert, of the heroic workers who were deported for refusing to work for the Germans, accompany us in our effort and inspire us with hope. Britain and with her the permanent values of mankind will triumph.

Teaching Wireless

Westerner Making Valuable Contribution To War Effort

Lame since childhood from an attack of infantile paralysis and rejected by the Army and Air Force, Percy Whitebread, Winnipeg telegraph messenger, is making an unusual contribution to Canada's war effort.

He and his wife, Evelyn, are amateur wireless operators and since last October have given all their spare time to teaching lads who want to become operators in the war services. They have "graduated" 45 men already and are turning out another batch every five weeks.

The school is conducted in the two-room apartment where they live with their seven-year-old daughter Patsie. Both work during the daytime, but have given up all their leisure time to give classes each evening and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

Graduates of the school have found positions with the armed forces in all parts of the Dominion. Only last week five boys left for further training as wireless operators with the Royal Canadian Air Force in Toronto.

Among the graduates there have been elevator operators, messenger boys, clerks, store proprietors and even a model. One lad, "Fuzzy" Harrison travels 30 miles from his home in Starbuck, west of Winnipeg, to attend the evening classes.

So far, the Whitebreads have not had a single failure. The instruction is given absolutely free. All they ask is that their pupils send them pictures when they get into uniform.

Bombed Chickens

Mrs. Winston Churchill Finds Out About A New Dish

London's newest dish is bombed chicken. Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the prime minister, found out about it when she toured damaged areas in her husband's constituency.

She stopped at a school where 150 homeless were staying and asked what they were having for lunch.

"Bombed chicken," the cook replied, explaining that all the birds were air-raid casualties.

One gram of radium gives out, in the 2,000 years it takes to alter its substance to a stable instead of a radioactive mass, more than one million times more heat than is given out in the combustion of a gram of coal.

Imports of radio transmitting and receiving equipment into Chile have almost doubled in three years.

Leaving out the Orient, one-fourth of the world's food consists of potatoes.

The first Canadian census was taken in 1666.

2383

Awkward Plight

Italy's Position In The War Not To Be Envied

"Italy has experiences ahead of her not foreseen when she entered the war," said Winston Churchill.

Italy, it will be recalled, was in no hurry to enter the war. In fact, at the time Italy took action, it was believed in many quarters that the war was virtually over. Certainly it was, as far as France was concerned.

But, in the weeks that have passed, more and more has it become apparent that Britain is still to be counted in. In fact Mare Nostrum, as the Italians like to call the Mediterranean, has become very much "our sea," but with the antecedent of the possessive pronoun British instead of Italian. And as long as the British hold both Gibraltar and Suez, the Italians cannot go very far.

Meanwhile, what of "Italian East Africa," that mighty conquest of Ethiopia that made Victor Emmanuel imperator and Mussolini a Caesar? Joined with Ethiopia were Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. With the fall of France, Italy assumed control of Djibouti and French Somaliland; since then British Somaliland has fallen.

And how are the Italian armies that achieved these conquests being supplied?

As long as the British control the Suez Canal and Gibraltar, they cannot be supplied, either directly or indirectly.

No one has known very much about what has been going on in Ethiopia since Haile Selassie fled from there in 1936. A few months ago the British took Haile Selassie to the Sudan border, and little is known of what he has been doing since. It has been rumored that large armies have been maintained constantly since 1936 to maintain the conquest. It has been rumored that there have been native uprisings.

The time elapsed since Italy declared war is measured only in months. Suppose serious uprisings occur in Ethiopia. Suppose Italy cannot break the British blockade in the Mediterranean.

There is opportunity for many experiences "not foreseen when she entered the war."—Chicago Daily News.

Internees Released

Some Civilian Aliens Interned In Canada Returned To Britain

From time to time, on orders of the British home office, civilian aliens interned in Canada at Great Britain's request, are being released and from an authoritative source it was understood that release of a new batch of civilian internees has been ordered.

As their cases are reviewed by the British home office, others probably will be released for return to England, where they were rounded up in a general round-up of enemy aliens, it was said.

It was emphasized that consideration of internees' cases does not include prisoners of war held in Canada for the United Kingdom. Nor do Canadian authorities have anything to do with granting the release.

For safety's sake the internees are merely held by Canadian authorities at Britain's request and were brought to the Dominion during the summer.

No figure was available on the number that have been released and returned to England or the number whose cases have been reviewed and now are awaiting embarkation orders.

Border Highways

Designed To Serve Heavy Transport Movements

Highways leading to the United States border which might be expected to serve heavy transport movements are under study by the provincial government, R. M. Smith, Ontario Deputy Minister of Highways, told members of the Young Men's Canadian Club at Montreal.

"Made in keeping with the Canadian-United States joint defence plan, the survey has shown that a few of these international boundary contacts will have to be resurfaced," he said. On the whole, however, they are in good condition.

Smith said the divided highway under construction between central Ontario and the border will be completed shortly. The highway, which runs through the Niagara Peninsula, is designed to carry practically unlimited weight and a traffic density of more than 40,000 cars a day.

Principal Difference

Getting A Line On The Three Main European Dictators

Diego Rivera, the Mexican artist, says that the principal difference between the three main European dictatorships is that Mussolini has executed 2,000 and jailed 40,000; Hitler has executed a million and imprisoned three millions; and that Stalin, according to his own published figures has killed off 2,700,000 and jailed 6,000,000. The Russian figures do not include five million who starved to death as the result of ruthless agricultural policies.—The Argonaut.

Nine thousand gallons of air are required for every gallon of gasoline consumed in a modern automobile.



SINGEING HIS LUFTWAFFE!
—From News of the World, London.

Canadian Poultry

South Africa Places Order For Record Of Performance Stock

An order for Canadian Record of Performance poultry breeding stock has just been received from South Africa. The order is for two cockerels and six pullets. The prices paid are considered very satisfactory, being $25 each for the cockerels and $15 each for the pullets, f.o.b. point of shipment.

This order follows negotiations carried on by the Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture and follows several similar orders received in the last two years from British Guiana and Trinidad.

The fame of Canadian Record of Performance poultry has during the past few years, spread to several countries and it is recognized that under the system of breeding, poultry for greatly increased egg production and more suitable market meat type from valuable sources of foundation breeding stock have been established in all provinces of Canada.

The Director of Agriculture for British Guiana visited Ottawa recently and said he was greatly pleased in regard to the quality and egg production of several pens of Canadian R.O.P. breeding stock which had been shipped to the Department of Agriculture in British Guiana in the last two years. He reported that the birds had averaged 75 per cent. production since their arrival, even in the period that they were becoming acclimatized to tropical conditions, which are decidedly different from the Canadian climate in which they had been reared.

For years past, large numbers of Canadian R.O.P. breeding stock have been exported to the United States where commercial breeders and hatcherymen have long recognized its value in increasing the quality of their breeding flocks.

Long Chances

London Taxi Driver Had The Edge On German Bomber

A journalist friend of Warren Irvin's, a Scottish-American who fought with the Canadian Army in the last war, was driving through an industrial quarter of London the other day when the air-raid sirens sounded and Nazi 'planes appeared overhead. "Soon bombs began to fall," said Mr. Irvin. "One of them landed in the roadway some 75 yards behind the taxi in which my friend was riding. The driver of the cab was a grey-haired cockney. My friend tapped on the glass. "Look here, cabby," he suggested. "If you want to stop and get into an air-raid shelter, you go right ahead. I'll pay you off and try to find another taxi." The cabby wheeled round in his seat. "Guvnor," he said, raising a finger in the direction of the 'planes, "he's up there doing three hundred miles an hour. I'm down here doing twenty. If he can hit me, he's entitled to it."—London Listener.

A Hamilton college professor and a Utica, N.Y., physician have invented goggles equipped with a wiper to free them from moisture by a wearer moving his jaw downward.

Solving A Problem

Britain To Find An Answer To The Night Bomber

Nothing, naturally, arouses more eager and earnest interest than suggestions that an answer to the night-bomber will soon be found. There is little doubt that it will, but in such matters more than ordinary reticence is desirable, and writers who had pretty accurate knowledge of what the hoped-for answer was have preferred to say less than they would have liked rather than run the risk of saying more than was wise. Even as it is I shall refrain from doing more than quote two recent statements—in last Sunday's Observer. The Air Correspondent of that paper, Major Oliver Stewart, wrote:

"The new barrage system, although important, was but one step toward this end (an answer to the night-bomber). The next step will be more decisive, and is imminent."

And the Editor, Mr. J. L. Garvin, in another column, adds more explicitly:

"There is a remedy. It is well worked out not only in theory but in preliminary experiments. To bring it into fulll operation as a war instrument may take some time, as in the case of the brilliant reply to the magnetic mine at sea. When applied the new device will enable our fighters to intercept the night-bombers and kill them."

All this, I have good reason to believe, is strictly true.—London Spectator.

Red Cross Campaign

Saskatchewan Farmers Give Carloads Of Wheat To Worthy Cause

The Red Cross campaign in Saskatchewan is resulting nicely. In so far as we have heard from the city and large town branches, every report states that the donations are larger and more numerous than last year, and that the donors are eager to surpass their previous totals.

It is more than pleasing to note the good donation of wheat to the country branches of the Red Cross of Saskatchewan. The amounts realized from wheat donations far exceed what might have been expected in cash donations in the usual year. Each bushel nets, on an average, 50 cents. Kincaid and Springwater have each collected a carload; Rosetown district is expected to result in a few carloads; Sceptre has remitted $1,284.65 from wheat donations alone.

"We are quite delighted with the faith shown in the Canadian Red Cross by the people of Canada," Dr. Routley, the National Commissioner, commented, "and are quite optimistic about the final result of our campaign. We have a huge programme ahead of us and need every cent that everyone has given. While we are grateful for the larger donations given to the Canadian Red Cross, we are especially pleased with the number of small contributions that have come in.

No one has seen the bottom of an oil well, but a pressure core barrel may bring samples of the underground reservoir up to the laboratory for study.

Doll Made of But Three Pieces



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

You'll Enjoy Making Her Dress and All

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PATTERN 6797

Sunbonnet Sue, always a favorite rag doll, is sewn up quickly. Use up left-over pieces of material for her clothes. You'll want to make one for every little girl you know! An economical and welcome gift. Pattern 6797 contains pattern and directions for making a doll and clothes; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

British Coastal Vessels Perform Valuable Work Amid Hazards Of War

The Little Man

Has Risen To Noble Stature In The Streets Of London

Two years ago the "little man" in England was cheering himself hoarse because he thought his leaders had brought him peace. Munich had just been signed, and the ordinary Englishman and Englishwoman were overjoyed. Now, they felt sure, the bombs would not crash through the roof of their cottage in the suburbs. Didn't Neville Chamberlain say it would be "peace for our time?" In London the little man and his wife hurried to Whitehall to shout their thanks; they stood in the pouring rain outside Buckingham Palace, waiting for their 68-year-old Prime Minister to show himself on the balcony with the King and Queen. The nightmare had ended and they were glad.

To-day the same little man in England clambers over the ruins of his house, shakes his fist at the sky, squares his jaw and fights on. He and his family have been overwhelmed with the terror he dreaded two years ago, but he is not ready to give in. He calls on his Government, instead, to shower Berlin with bombs. He insists that he can stand anything so long as Hitler and his Reich are destroyed. His heroism under fire is such that a legend is growing up about him. He has, indeed, risen to noble stature, in the slums of London, in the ruined streets of many other cities, in the work of fighting fires and succoring the injured while the bombers are overhead.

The little man in England . . . has discovered, in the blinding flash of explosive and the glare of incendiary bombs, what England really means to him and to his children.

New Plastic Planes

To Be Built From Waste Products Of British Columbia Wood

Warplanes for Britain by Christmas built from the waste products of British Columbia wood and plastic industries at a fraction of the cost of present aircraft, is the goal of an American inventor, Harry N Atwood, of Greenfield, N.H.

Atwood said at the start, one plane can be built per day and production can be accelerated one plane per day so that at the end of 30 days, 90 planes can be turned out every 23 hours.

Alex. Johnson, president of the Vancouver Sales and Appraisals, with whom the American inventor is associated, said his company is developing a new all-steel, 1,250-h.p. motor which can be constructed in two hours. It will cost about $5,000 as compared with $10,000 for the present aircraft engine of similar power.

Atwood said the new plastic planes can be produced at a cost of about $1,000 each, perhaps less. Thus the complete plastic plane would cost about $6,000.

The process of construction is likened to pouring concrete into forms. Between two layers of thin, woven wood, is a foundation of thermo-plastic material invented by Atwood. When completed the inventor said, the two sections are so strong that the other surface can be struck with a hammer without damage or without leaving a mark.

The inventor has been developing his process for 20 years and built his first plane in 1920.

Facts About The Channel

Water In Strait Of Dover Said To Be Quite Shallow

One of the things about the Channel front, along which we are lined up against the hordes of Hitler strung out along the French coast, that few people realize is the shallowness of our "moat." The depth of the Strait of Dover is merely two or three times the length of a cricket-pitch, varying from 30 to 60 yards. Lower St. Paul's Cathedral into the deepest part of it and more than half the building, including all the dome, would be above water.

Between Newhaven and Dieppe it is hardly less shallow, though there is a hole about half-way over that is 24 feet deep. Between the Isle of Wight and Le Havre you need another five-and-twenty feet to take a sounding at the deepest spot. Not until you get to near Alderney do you find a hole in which St. Paul's would be completely submerged; but within three miles of that the water shallows again to 76 yards.

The whole waterway is, however, quite deep enough to drown in, as some of the German bargees must have already discovered.—Manchester Guardian.

Oil from raisin seeds, mixed with pigments for use in oil paintings, is said to cause the paint to spread rapidly on the canvas and to dry slowly.

Flexible and curved instead of rectangular, a new electric heating pad will fit any part of a person's body snugly.

(By "Taffrail, Famous British Naval Writer)

Of the 6,772 steamers and motorships of 100 tons and upwards registered under the British flag at the beginning of this war, no fewer than 4,247 are of less than 2,000 tons. Many of these are vessels of the coasting type, or those used in normal times for the shorter voyages to the continent.

Britain's larger ports specialize in the import and export of certain commodities carried by ocean-going steamers from and to the uttermost parts of the world. But the smaller coastal ports, used by small vessels, play a most important part in what may be termed the secondary distribution of Britain.

The coasting vessels collect cargoes at the greater ports and distribute them to many smaller ones. In Great Britain, where no part of the country is at any great distance from the sea, a large part of the population can be supplied through one port or another involving only a short haul by either rail or road. The coasting trade is entirely responsible for the low rates existing between port and port, and from and to towns within a considerable radius of those ports.

Even in time of war much British coasting trade still continues to run. One may instance the distribution of coal from the coal-producing districts, and of the huge quantities of food and other materials from the terminal ports where it is landed from oversea.

British coastwise trade lessens the burden on Britain's hardly-worked railways, and diminishes the inevitable delays of sorting and shunting. One comparatively small ship will carry the goods that could only be handled by a fleet of lorries using imported petrol. For the carriage of goods in bulk, and in spite of German aircraft, submarines and mines, the distribution by sea over a considerable area is still swifter and more economical than by road or rail.

The debt that Britain owes to the Merchant Navy and to those who man it is generally recognized. What is not so often realized is the great percentage of the British Merchant Navy that is made up in the little ships plying between the various smaller ports of Great Britain. Their names, like those of the tramps which ply further afield, are not known like those of the liners which carry passengers.

British coastwise seamen are now enduring the full fury of the German aircraft attacks on Channel and East Coast convoys. These are the men in the ships rounding what is popularly known as "Hell-Fire corner," who daily risk being bombed, machine-gunned or perhaps mined.

Protected by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, they carry on unperturbed, taking the risks of war merely as additional hazards to the ordinary risks of peace. They were not trained to the use of weapons, or for the rigours of battle.

Skillful, rugged, unflinching, stolid and perhaps a little unimaginative, British coastwise seamen enjoy none of the glamour of publicity, or the glory of ribbons and gold-laced uniforms. One cannot distinguish them ashore, except perhaps by the silver badge with the naval crown and the letters M.N. (Merchant Navy) worn in their buttonholes. They are simple men carrying on their normal peace-time jobs in the midst of the frightfulness of the fiercest war that Britain has ever known.

They are also carrying on a great tradition, that of the Elizabethan seaman who sailed from every little port in England, when, in 1588, the Armada sailed up-Channel and Britain was threatened with invasion by the Duke of Parma's army in Flanders.

"God blew with His winds and they were scattered," was the pious legend used on the Armada medals bearing the effigy of Queen Elizabeth. England gave thanks to the Almighty for her deliverance; but no small meed of gratitude was also due to her seamen. Without them the country would have been lost.

It is the same to-day. Those thousands of British coastwise seamen carrying essential cargoes in their small ships from port to port would hate to be called heroes. Yet to describe them by any other term would err on the side of under-statement.

Boots For The Army

The department of munitions and supply said it bought 680,537 pairs of boots for the armed forces in the three months ending Sept. 30. In addition, 219,500 pairs of canvas shoes were purchased for use in soldiers' sport and recreational activities. In the same period the department bought 3,884 tons of potatoes, 1,403 tons of fresh vegetables, 373 tons of fish and 4,900,000 eggs.

One firm in Phoenix, Ariz., makes and sells sun stoves, which cook meals by the heat of the sun.

Air mail service between Shanghai and Canton has been established by Japanese.

The Axis Partners

Japan's Aid To The Unworthy Cause, Appears Problematical

When Germany and Italy took Japan into their Axis, this is what they acquired in military, naval and strategic aid:

An active overseas army of roughly 1,500,000 men, 300,000 of them in Manchuria and the rest in China, with 4,700,000 traintd reserves. A navy of at least three-fourths the size of that of the United States, an air force of about 3,000 planes.

An ally with a strategic position such as to make it a threat and irritant, if nothing more, to the major interests of the United States, Great Britain and Russia in the Far East.

What Rome and Berlin also acquired, however, was a partner with some of their own weaknesses: A costly war effort to support and dearth of several resources important, if not vital, to a sustained military and naval campaign.

What assignment the Japanese army, navy and air force would receive in an Axis war against Great Britain, the United States or Russia, or all three, may be judged from a look at a map of the Pacific.

Obviously unable to join forces with her allies in their present position, Japan would have the job of harassing Britain in Malaya at Singapore or Hongkong, the Russians on the Siberian border, if necessary, and the United States in the Philippines and along its trade routes to the East.

Japan needs oil, which she might obtain from Borneo, 1,500 miles south of the Island of Formosa, which Japan took from China in 1905.

While well situated for her greater East Asia drive to the south, Japan would encounter difficulties from the British bases at Hongkong and Singapore, the Netherlands navy and air force further south and the relatively small United States base at Cavite, in the Philippines.

Japan has well-developed supply and repair bases scattered strategically around the potential area of action. Among other spots, she controls the Shanghai area; Hainan Island, in the South China Sea, below Hongkong, across the way from Manila; Formosa, hanging like a sword over the Phillippines, and hundreds of outlying islands. Just now Japan has gained a foothold on French Indo-China.

With all her strategic advantages, however, Japan has not made a notable success of her conquest of vast lumbering China.

Rumors Of Weygand

Believed France Had To Fall In Order To Rise Again

Curious rumors slip through about General Weygand. The fact that I mention them does not mean that I give them credence. The late (whether he is also the present is not quite clear) commander-in-chief has left the Vichy cabinet and is to go to Africa to try to stem the defection of the French colonies to General de Gaulle. But I see it suggested that General Weygand's secret hope—for he is completely disillusioned by the consequences of the great surrender—is to organize resistance to Germany in the colonies and prevent them from falling into enemy hands.

That looks on the face of it quite improbable, but it does happen to square with a statement made by a well-informed Frenchman in London a few weeks ago that Weygand, with his curious mysticism, believed France had to fall to rise, and that now she has fallen, the task of his remaining days would be to promote her resurrection, military as well as spiritual.

But it is hard to see how he could do that in present circumstances even if he would.—London Spectator.

A Point Of Law

When A Letter Is Posted, The Sender Loses Possession

A letter dropped into a mail box or chute becomes from that moment the property not of the person who mailed it, but of the person to whom it is addressed, in an interpretation of the law given in London, Ont., by County Judge Ingram. While lawyers, arguing a criminal case, discussed the possibility of reclaiming mailed matter, J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, said his experience was that a person could have a change of heart and get back a letter, provided he could properly identify himself as the sender. But Judge Ingram declared that when a letter is deposited in the post office, it is no longer the property of the sender.

Discard electric bulbs as soon as they begin to darken. When this occurs the bulb has lost its efficiency and is not giving you full value for the current it is using.

Rocks are carried by natives of Costa Rica when crossing swift streams. The weight keeps their feet from being swept from under them.

Abraham Lincoln once told a Washington friend that he did not know how to fell a tree, and that he split very few rails in his entire lifetime.

Apple juice squeezed at the soda fountain is in prospect.

Valuable Tungsten Deposits

Ore Near Great Slave Lake Is Said To Be Promising

Because Alex. Mitchell studies mineralogy when not prospecting he has discovered ore near Great Slave Lake which may prove to be extremely important to Canada-U.S. defence, besides bringing this Edmonton prospector far greater wealth than the gold for which he staked his claims last summer.

Government assays show Mitchell's samples to be high in content of scheelite, a source of tungsten, which is one of the essential elements in toughening steel.

Mitchell, however, refuses to become noticeably optimistic until he has determined the extent of the deposits. He is now getting ready to return to Gilmore lake, 48 miles east of Yellowknife, where his claims are located, and take out enough tons of ore to discover whether a line of strike which he traced through outcroppings for more than two miles is all in the same vein, and before becoming enthusiastic he is going to ascertain whether the ore averages as high in tungsten content as his samples, which assayed 57.61 per cent. (or units, as known to the trade).

Since Japan has invaded both China and Indo-China, the countries which now are supplying most of the world's tungsten, discovery of this metal in Canada's Northwest Territories is considered particularly important.

Earlier prospectors seeking gold on the rugged shore of Gilmore lake tramped unwittingly over grayish-white rock streaked with green and brown, and one party actually camped within 75 yards of the out-cropping which bore resemblance to feldspar but which Mitchell recognized as scheelite.

Mitchell's discovery of tungsten ore is not to be confused with an earlier find on Outpost island in Great Slave lake, where ore already is being taken out which has a content approximately .88 ounces per ton in gold and a balance of tungsten and copper which makes about $40 ore.

Officially recorded ores in this sub-Arctic include (besides tungsten, gold and radium) columbite, tantalite, silver, copper, antimony, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, lead, zinc and nickel.

Parallel with the ore zones occurs a sedimentary structure in which petroleum has been found and is now being processed. At Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie river, within 600 miles of the Arctic ocean, a refinery produced 18,000 barrels in 1939. Prices at Fort Norman are: Intave ethyl, 80 octane, 37 cents a gallon, plus sales tax; motor gasoline, 30 cents. The well-known "tar sands" at Waterways-McMurray on the Athabasca river provide asphalt and almost incalculable oil.

The principal reason that mining activity has followed the western edge of the Canadian shield is accessibility by the Mackenzie river and its tributaries; however, additional deposits of a number of minerals now being mined are known to exist in various latitudes some hundreds of miles east of the Mackenzie-Slave-Athabasca waterway.

Prospecting has been curtailed, even in the more accessible areas, since the outbreak of the war; but at best prospectors have explored comparatively few of the hundreds of thousands of square miles northwest of Hudson Bay in the districts of Keewatin and Mackenzie, which comprise Canada's Northwest Territories.

Haywire Telephone Co.

Alberta Holding Company Has Adopted Unique Name

The company with the most unusual name in Alberta probably is the Haywire Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., newly organized in the Cardston district of southwestern Alberta.

It is a holding company and is capitalized at $24. Its eight shareholders, whose shares are valued at $3 each, are other mutual telephone companies operatnig in the district. They decided to form a parent company when they took over a stretch of abandoned provincial telephone system line in the Hill Spring district instead of each company taking over part of the line.

Choosing of a name for the company was quite a problem, principally because there are about 700 other mutual telephone companies in the province.

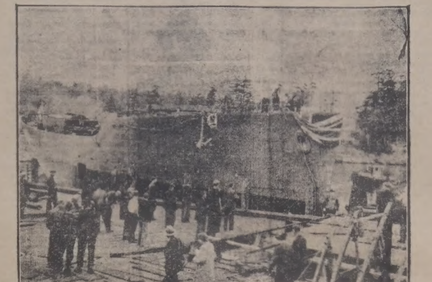
For a time its promoters favored the name "Fairview," then switched to "Glenwood." Finally "Haywire" was suggested and "Haywire" it is.

Geese Spot Airplanes

According to a letter in the London Times, before the warning sirens have sounded, even before the human ear has caught the drone of an airplane overhead, there is an outburst of angry cackling from the geese in London's Zoo. Even the domestic bird that is mistakenly supposed to be silly detests the Nazi and dislikes his methods. These birds, no doubt, are descended from the geese that saved Rome—before the days of Mussolini.—Montreal Gazette.

A bed blanket that can be converted into a robe and hood for wear in sudden emergencies has been invented in England.

CANADIAN CORVETTE TAKES TO THE WATER



Canada's major naval programme involves the construction of about 65 speedy corvettes and some 30 mine-sweepers, at a cost of approximately $52,000,000. One of these sleek corvettes is here shown taking to the water at a recent launching.

Canadian Bacon

Has Proven Very Satisfactory To The Scottish Provision Trade

Canadian Wiltshire bacon is being received by the Scottish provision trade with extreme satisfaction, according to G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow. He states that "cut, selection and color of the meat are all that could be desired. There is an odd lot of Canadian gammons coming in from time to time that are just too flanky, but it is anticipated that this fault will be remedied in time. The selection has been fairly good regarding the proportion of fat to lean."

As the bacon has been cured with a possible lengthy period of storage in view, in some cases it has been found too salty in flavor but on the whole the flavor has been satisfactory.

Mr. Johnson reports further that the excellence of the Canadian bacon now on the Scottish market is refreshing in contrast to that prevailing during the last war. Many years were required to live down the reputation acquired at that time on this market.

"Canada is playing an important part in this trade now, and has the opportunity of consoliadting her position on this market if everything is done to keep up and improve the quality," he states.

Pronounced Sentence

Germans To Get A Dose Of Their Own Medicine

Britain has pronounced sentence on the German "destroyers and murderers," J. B. Priestley, English novelist, said in the British Broadcasting Corporation's Britain Speaks feature.

"The Germans will get such a dose of their own medicine that they will be cured forever," he said. "Behind all the British war activity is a cold anger, which, if I were a German, would keep me sweating at night."

Priestley contrasted this attitude of anger with the usual British calm, which he said had been ended by the "bloodthirsty" German air raids on non-military objectives.

Borden Estate

Lady Borden, widow of Sir Robert Borden, left an estate valued at $26,463, according to a will filed for probate. Mrs. Fred Trotter, of Antigonish, N.S., and the Misses Grace and Marion Bond, nieces, of Halifax, N.S., were the chief beneficiaries, receiving one-third of the estate each, after various small bequests to friends and servants.

The principal animals that furnish furs are meat-eaters, with the exception of muskrats, beavers and Karakul sheep.

French Refugees

Abandon Villages In France To Work On Farms

One of the first results of France's crushing military defeat was a land boom. With more than 10,000,000 refugees from the northern half of the country now crowded into the small unoccupied zone, there has been a rush back to the land.

For many years France has had a growing problem of abandoned villages, due to the trek of farm workers and farm families to the factory cities.

The first attempt to repopulate the abandoned farms and villages took place at Sarlieve, on a nude plateau of the Auvergne highlands. In all, 2,800 acres already have been reclaimed, split into 16,000 pieces of workable farmland, and 2,500 new owners have been installed in six villages where, after a long silence, there again is the hum of activity.

The whole highlands are so poor, however, that many owners have to farm as many as ten or twelve scattered parcels of soil.

Hat Decorations

Illegal Use Of Bird Feathers On Women's Headgear

North American bird life faces its worst threat in the last three decades because of renewed extensive use of bird feathers on women's hats, according to Richard H. Pough of the National Audubon Society.

Feathers of more than 40 species of wild birds are being illegally offered for sale, Mr. Pough charges, following a survey of millinery shops in New York.

"The remedy is fairly simple for those who do not care to participate in or give encouragement to the illegal traffic," Mr. Pough said. "There are legal feathers, and any purchaser of bird plumage has a right to demand that she be given positive assurance that the feathers on her hat are within the law."

Anonymous Donation

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the vicar of a Canadian church ,"I have thanked personally all those who have given articles for our sale of work. Two towels have been presented by anonymous donors who prefer to be known by their initials only. They are C.P.R. and C.N.R., respectively." — Brockville Recorder and Times.

Two women barbers, with a shop in a trailer, are touring Iowa selling hair cuts to farmers; waves, manicures and facials to farmers' wives.

The only way a Nazi pilot can get real coffee (not ersatz) is to be shot down. Then the British give it to him.

A Dairy Blend

New Product Evolved To Take The Place Of Cream

Cream for fruits and cereals is in almost universal preference, but a luxury few in the city milksheds can afford. To provide a product that appeals to palates almost as much as cream, yet costs little more than ordinary milk, one of the big distributors in the New York area recently introduced a dairy blend. Healthy demand for the new product has cut very little into former milk and cream sales, creating extra consumption.

The blend is a homogenized mixture of skim, condensed and heavy cream, with minute quantities of sugar and a vegetable stabilizer added. The butterfat content is about that of whole milk—four per cent. It is rich in protein.

The low butterfat content makes the blend desirable in many diets. In addition to its use on breakfast cereals, or on fruit, it is well suited for mixture in malted and flavored milk drinks. The blend now sells, in the vicinity of New York, for two cents a quart more than ordinary pasteurized milk.—Arnold Nicholson, in Country Gentleman.

Dependents' Allowance

Payments Now Amount To About $6,000,000 A Month

Dependents' allowance cheques now are going regularly to 117,000 Canadian homes, compared with 92,000 last August, Arthur McNamara, chairman of the dependents' allowance board, said.

Payments to dependents, including pay assigned by men in the fighting forces, at the present time amount to about $6,000,000 a month, and since the start of the war total about $45,000,000.

For War Effort

Quebec Offers To Turn Over All Excess Metal and Machinery

The Quebec Government, to aid Canada's war effort, has offered to turn over to Dominion authorities all excess metal and machinery now in its various departments, it was announced at Quebec. Officials said they expected the offer would be accepted and that the materials would be used in manufacture of armaments and other similar work.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines says that it has 12,000 safety and first aid instructors in industry who could serve city or county areas in a defence emergency.

Instead of washing your grater after grating lemons, dry in a cool oven and then brush lightly.

R.A.F. RETALIATES IN BERLIN WITH THIS RESULT



Damage caused by Royal Air Force bombings in Berlin is shown in this picture which reached Canada via New York after being passed by the German censor. The photograph was taken in Invaliden Street, in a suburb of the German capital.

London Newspapers

Papers Appear Regularly In Spite Of The Air Raids

The London newspapers of these terrible days are, in themselves, documents that deserve to be treasured. They explain how millions in London have been able to endure a month of terror from the skies. They prove, better than speeches or cable dispatches or photographs, that life in the great city goes on in spite of all Hitler's efforts to strangle it. The London milkman goes his rounds, the subway trains and buses keep moving in spite of all obstacles, the light and power services are maintained as far as possible, and the newspapers appear as usual. The thousands of humble men and women who maintain the essential services of London are helping, fully as much as the fighter squadrons and the anti-aircraft gunners, to keep the body and soul of London alive. Whatever the risks, they face them without flinching.

An unforgettable picture of these conditions of work was broadcast the other night by F. P. Bishop, assistant manager of The Times of London, who told of newspaper production during the air raids. He told of the editors and reporters, the typesetters and make-up men, at work in the basement during the night hours while bombs were falling. Watchers in steel helmets stand on the roofs during the night hours and sometimes signal to stop work below when whistling bombs come too close for comfort. "We can carry on without too much interruption and without too much risk," said Mr. Bishop, "but we have to come up again to send the papers away to the railway stations."

Driving a newspaper van to catch a train in the blackout is ordeal enough at any time. But night after night our drivers go out in the quiet spells, hoping they will not have to dodge bombs and shrapnel in the streets before they get back again. Some of them had narrow escapes, but they take all risks and discomforts as part of the night's work.

Like the correspondents who carry on during the raids, the linotypers and truck drivers of London are proving themselves heroes. Their finished products look as orderly as if there were no raids; the descriptions of the raids themselves are almost as objective as if they had taken place on another continent. To look at the unchanging front page of The Times one would hardly know that London was being bombed, apart from a pathetic death notice now and then, telling friends that some man or woman or child had died, "due to enemy action."

"Hitler would like among other things, to destroy the free press of England, said Mr. Bishop. "We are determined that he shall not succeed." With such a spirit the free press of England is now writing a chapter of courage and devotion which will take its place among the finest records of the newspaper profession.—New York Times.

Social Barriers

War Has Brought About Changes In Britain

It has been said that Nazi bombing of London has brought to Britain a practical social democracy the country has never known before. Lords and ladies, it is declared, are sleeping in servants' quarters; they are playing bridge in cellars with butlers and maids; and they are sitting almost in each others' laps in trains. People from the East End have moved into mansions further west, and on all hands social barriers, especially those of wealth, have been broken down.

This is true. But it is somewhat of an exaggeration to suppose these things are a new phenomenon in British history.

The diarist Pepys, for example, frequently sat down for an evening's music with his wife and servants, nor was there considered anything socially odd in this.

It is a mistake to imagine that the past of Britain is wholly aristocratic. The roots of democracy go deep; its growth is correspondingly lofty—Christian Science Monitor.

A Shell A Minute

Develop New Machine With Great Possibilities

A machine capable of turning out a shell a minute has been developed and a test model is in operation, Tell Berna, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, disclosed to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The development and building of the machine has been one of the major contributions to machine tool builders and designers to national defence, Berna said.

Canadian Paper Wins

The Totem, University of British Columbia publication, was announced as the winner, 1st class, for Canada, in the national scholastic press association ratings of college and high school yearbooks. The association, at the University of Minnesota, examined 852 entries from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska and Canada.

The largest pearl ever known measured 2 x 4⅛ inches, and weighed nearly three ounces.

Camouflage Training

Canadian Army Learning About Art Of Concealment

Every man in the Canadian army now gets a certain amount of trainign in art, the new art of the new wars but nevertheless one of the oldes arts in the world. It is the business of concealment, camouflage.

A civilian school for training camouflagists was recently started in Kansas City, but the Canadian army trains its men without outside assistance.

Many soldiers, an authority said, become remarkably proficient and display considerable ingenuity in using what means are to hand in order to hide themselves and their equipment from group and air observation.

Informal competition between amateur designers experimenting with the painting of guns and motor vehicles stimulates interest. Pictures taken of machines after they have been camouflaged show with striking clarity which are difficult to see and which "stick out like sore thumbs."

Camouflage which someone has called "the art of concealing the fact that you have something to conceal," has moved forward with the development of aircraft. As the "eyes of the army" grew better a counter development in concealment became necessary.

The camouflage works to-day against two types of observation, ground and air, and in both cases one of his basic principles is no straight lines, the experts say. There are no straight lines in nature and presence of such a line immediately indicates the presence of man and his works.

In the case of ground observation the camouflagist tries to make what he wishes to conceal look like its surroundings, laying rather more emphasis upon this than he might if he were trying to protect himself against air observation.

The important thing in concealment against air observation is the elimination of shadows, which are particularly visible in aerial photographs. As an example a chimney was cited as something which might not be spotted from the air as a small circle but would be observed by its shadow.

The camera, so much used in aerial spotting, relies entirely upon the texture of objects and the resulting reflection of light for detail.

For example, charred wood in the bottom of a shallow ditch has the appearance of a deep trench. Tracks made by vehicles or men marching across a field show clearly from the air because of the destruction of the texture of the field. The tracks would show on a photograph as a white line.

One principle of concealment from air observation is the breaking up of shadows and straight lines by disruptive painting. Dull paint is used so as not to reflect the light.

Skilled Airmen

American Writer Visits Training Camp At Trenton

At Trenton, Ont., there is a very fine field where instructors are instructed. They are all skilled flyers to begin with, some seven or eight hundred, many of them Americans. They first go through an elementary course and then are taught all the intricacies of modern air warfare. Various types of planes are available for practice and amongst the sights we saw bombing in the water where it could do no harm but accuracy could be observed. Thereafter they go to the sixteen main training schools where they in turn teach the recruits.

An officer at Trenton with a pronounced Cockney accent and a knowledge of fundamentals instructed machine gunners. He did not pay so much attention to the accuracy of the firing as he did to the ability to keep the gun working. When one gun jammed he was pleased because he could show the students what to do to fix it. Nowadays a pilot has not the time to service his machine. He is expected to fly it. Others are supposed to see that it has gasoline and oil and that it is kept in perfect shape at all times. This officer said that any pilot would be out of luck if the ground crew didn't do a good job.—Ogden Reid, in New York Herald Tribune.

Farming Fifty Years Ago

Old-timers on the Canadian prairie are recalling the harvest season of 1887 when the first real bumper crop was harvested. There were few elevators; freight cars were scarce and no facilities for storage on the farms; yet those pioneers were resourceful enough to buy jute sacks for the grain and pile them at the nearest siding. It finally reached the lakehead and most of it graded No. 1 hard.

Cockney Humor

Cockney humor continues to make light of traffic troubles born of war bombing. A bus detouring around craters circled a London square twice as the driver sought a way out. As it passed the same spot a third time, the conductor called out: "Keep your seats, we're going round 'ere all day. No extra charge."

Three albino buffalo are known to be alive in North America.

Your Greeting Card in Overseas Soldiers' Christmas Parcels



By a special ruling of the Post Office Dept., YOUR PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARD, not to exceed 6½ inches in width and 4½ inches in depth, MAY BE SENT WITH YOUR OVERSEAS gift parcel.

"I hope they send more cigarettes for Christmas!"

$1.00 SENDS 300 "BRITISH CONSOLS" — "EXPORT" or "LEGION" CIGARETTES

or 1 lb. Tobacco—BRIER SMOKING or any MACDONALD'S FINE CUTS (with papers) also DAILY MAIL, to Soldiers OVERSEAS in C.A.S.F. Units only (Postpaid)

$2.50 SENDS 1000 CIGARETTES

to any Single Military Address Overseas

CHRISTMAS ORDERS SHOULD BE IN BY NOV. 10th

MAIL ORDER AND REMITTANCE TO
Overseas Department, W. L. MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.
141 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg, Canada
This offer subject to any change in Government Regulations

The Boys will thank you!

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A broad investigation of alleged "price chiselling" on materials for the United States defence construction program is announced.

Australia's population last June was 7,031,000, an increase of 38,853 since the beginning of the year, according to statistics released.

The United States navy has moved to bolster its auxiliary fleet by taking over the entire Panama Pacific line fleet of five 8,300-ton combination freight-passenger vessels.

Lord Woolton, British minister of food, in a cable to Americans made public by Bundles for Britain, Inc., appealed for more mobile kitchens rather than food donations.

The foreign exchange control board announced that special border permits will be issued for the convenience of residents of Canada who make frequent trips to the United States.

Mussolini approved a measure by which the government would take over munitions factories. Another measure prohibits the use of foreign words in letterheads or advertisements.

Air Minister Arthur Fadden revealed that Australia's proposed expenditure on the Empire air training scheme in Canada would be £11,500,000 ($40,812,062 out of the total of £55,000,000 to March, 1943.

The death of John Baldwyn Beresford, 52, former director of the ministry of information intelligence department, while on duty as a Home Guard in an air raid on London, was announced.

Highways construction as a means of employing men demobilized at the end of the war was suggested by Hon. T. B. McQuestion, Ontario minister of highways, before the convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association.

Labor Problem

Will Reduce Number Of Women Working In Industry In France

The Vichy government in France adopted a series of decrees declarig the number of women working in private industry must be gradually reduced until entirely eliminated.

Women were entirely eliminated from public employment, and maximum percentage of women who will be allowed to work in private industry was fixed.

Another decree offered an annual bonus of 3,000 francs (about $40 before the Armistice) to men over 60 who agree not to accept any salary for employment or who resign from their present jobs.

Children have a keener sense of touch than adults.

MICKIE SAYS—



Blow For Blow

But British Tradition Of Fair Play Hard To Abandon

Britain must return "blow for blow" with harsh and iron determination, writes Lord Queensborough in Monthly Message, publication of the Royal Society of St. George.

Every further breach of international law and civilized practice by the enemy must be ruthlessly countered, Lord Queensborough writes. "Our native traditions of fair play and generosity to an opponent are deeply ingrained in us. To abandon them, even now is hard and distasteful.

"To cling to them in the face of the enemy's open and loudly proclaimed brutality and treachery is to add to our own dangers and offer advantages to the enemy which he will not fail to grasp.

"We no longer have the right to follow our inclinations—in the name of our own life we must return blow for blow, with harsh and iron determination.

HOME SERVICE

FOR GAY INDOOR GARDEN START FLOWERING BULBS



Pot Now for All-Winter Bloom

Autumn days are here—saying it's time to start flowering bulbs if you'd have a truly lovely indoor garden this winter.

And your window sills will be lovely, abloom from fall to spring, if you choose bulbs with different blooming periods, follow a few pointers on their planting and care.

The fragrant hyacinth, the trailing pink-flowered oxalis in our picture bloom in mid-winter. But much earlier you may have autumn crocus and tender narcissus and later there are amaryllis, lilies-of-the-valley.

To raise most bulbs successfully, you have only to give them good drainage and, during their rooting season, cool moist darkness. For drainage, put cinders or pebbles in the bottom of the pot as our diagram shows. Though the hyacinth prefers a garden pit for its rooting time, the other bulbs we've named root nicely indoors.

You can grow bulbs entirely with water too, as well as such graceful plants as the Chinese evergreen.

Our 32-page booklet gives complete directions for growing favorite bulbs, vines, ferns, flowering and foliage plants. Tells how to grow bulbs, plants in water; gives instructions for window-box and bracket plants. Has pointers for watering, re-potting, pests.

Send 15 cents in coins for your copy of "Making Plants and Flowers Grow Indoors" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

- BB—"Four Designs to Paint on Glass—Second Series."
- 183—"Self-Instruction in Shorthand."
- 180—"What You Should Know About Nursing."
- 178—"Decorative and Useful Objects Everyone Can Make."
- 172—"Effective Phrases for All Occasions."
- 145—"Overcoming "Nerves" and Every-day Health Problems."

Mont Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, commonly supposed to be in Switzerland, really is almost entirely in French territory.

During 1939, nearly 1,000,000,000 incandescent lamps were sold in the United States.

Outposts Of Empire

Air Bases Established At Points On Pacific Coast

Before the war, the Royal Canadian Air Force maintained one seaplane training base in British Columbia, but now there are at least seven fully-manned bases on the Pacific Coast, it was disclosed.

"These R.C.A.F. air bases guarantee that any unwelcome visitors to Canada's Pacific shores will receive a warm reception," said a statement issued from the office of the director of public information.

The statement said at least three of the seven bases may well be termed "outposts of Empire," for they are entirely remote from any settlement. These three are at Ucluelet and Coal Harbor on Vancouver Island, and at Alliford Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands, "the first line of defence for the extreme northern coast area."

"To such stations as these are assigned huge flying boat bombers for reconnaissance out over the ocean," the statement said. "To them would fall the task of spotting enemy craft approaching Canada's western coast line. Their duty is to report, contact, strike—and if unable to destroy, to guide supporting aircraft or naval vessels to the attack."

It said another R.C.A.F. base is established near Prince Rupert and the northern mainland coast. This base would form the second line of defence in that area.

"Workmen are swarming over R.C.A.F. west coast bases, rushing new buildings to completion to augment the strength of western air command," the statement continued.

Fast As Aeroplane

A Swallow Timed At 108½ Miles An Hour

When you watch the swallow in the sky, would you imagine that it could fly as fast as an aeroplane? Some Turin scientists determined to test its speed recently, and arrived at some remarkable results. First, they took a mother from her nest and carried her carefully by car to a spot 79 miles away in a direct line.

Meanwhile other scientists waited by the nest. Each party carried watches, all set to exactly the same time. The bird was released at an appointed time, and arrived at the nest again exactly 43½ minutes later—a speed of 108½ miles an hour!

Swallows are said to take their winter sleep in large masses, all holding on to one another by their claws and beaks. It is recorded that a mass was once fished out of the sea, apparently dead, but when they had had time to dry and get warm, they flew away, apparently unharmed.

The Australian Capital

Canberra, capital of Australia, has been practically deserted by administrative officials, much to the chagrin of its 11,000 inhabitants. Melbourne is virtually seat of the federal government: The defence department and the post office department never were transferred to Canberra, although most of the other departments have been moving to the lovely sylvan capital since 1927. When war started the war cabinet met in Melbourne and the departments of supply, civil aviation, and information were also established there.—Brandon Sun.

Every year the sun furnishes the earth with energy equal to that contained in 200,000,000,000,000 tons of hard coal.

Man's brain constitutes about one-fiftieth of his total weight, on the average, according to scientific findings.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, and by which he is loved and blessed.

JUMPER AND CAP FOR KIDDIES
By Anne Adams



There's a whole young-world of fashion in this Anne Adams outfit for a small school belle! Three smart pieces—and each as simple to make as saying your ABC's, with the Instructor sheet for aid. The blithe jumper buttons down the front, with an extra row of buttons for a double-breasted effect. The straps are on a straight grain for easy dressmaking. Let the crisp blouse have long or short sleeves; ric-rac and bow trim. There's a cute, optional "Dutch-girl" cap, cut in three sections and adjusted by back buttons. Do order this captivating Pattern 4587, right NOW.

Pattern 4587 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, jumper and cap, takes 1⅝ yards 54 inch fabric, and short sleeve blouse, ¾ yard 35 inch fabric; long sleeve blouse, 1⅛ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Stainless Steel

New Development May Revolutionize Airplane Construction

A change-over in American airplane manufacture from the present aluminum alloy construction to stainless steel is predicted by steel makers.

They said that, under pressure of the national rearmament program, the steel industry is on the threshold of quantity production of a thin, high-tensile stainless steel which will "revolutionize" airplane construction.

"This wartime development," says one authority "may prove to be as complete a change as was the shift from wood-and-cloth to all-metal planes."

The new steel is thinner than the paper upon which this is printed. A strip of it hangs limply from the fingers, resembling a piece of light tinfoil. But it has a tensile strength of 185,000 pounds to the square inch.

It is three times as strong, say the steel men, as the aluminum alloy now used in airplane making, but it also is three times as heavy.

It's outstanding virtues are three: It will not rust; it is unaffected by the degree of heat at which aluminum melts; it is twice as difficult to bend as duralumin.

There are more than 6,500,000 game hunters in the U.S.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

NOVEMBER 3

JESUS DECLARES HIS MISSION

Golden text: For the Son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost. Luke 19:10.

Lesson: Luke 4; 5.

Devotional Reading: Isaiah 61:1-3.

Explanations and Comments

At Nazareth Jesus Declares His Mission, Luke 4:16-21. Jesus came to Nazareth where he had been brought up, where he had lived until the age of thirty, and on the Sabbath entered the synagogue, as his custom was. He had been trained by his parents from the age of four to attend the synagogue services, and now that he had come back inspired for his unique work, he continued to attend the place of worship.

We cannot affect to be wiser than our Lord in this matter. If any one could have pled that his spiritual experience was so lofty that it did not require the stimulus of public worship, if any one might have felt that the consecration and communion of his personal life exempted him from what ordinary mortals needed, it was Jesus. But he made no such plea. Sabbath after Sabbath he was found in the place of worship, side by side with God's average people, not for the mere sake of setting a good example but for the deeper reasons of fellowship with God and man." (James Moffatt).

As requested by the presiding officer of the synagogue, or of his own accord as was frequently done, Jesus stood up to read the morning lesson. The attendant (verse 20) in whose charge were the rolls, handed him the roll of the prophet Isaiah, and he unrolled it at the sixty-first chapter and read the first two verses, adding thereto the clause from Isaiah 59:6, "to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Driven from Nazareth, Luke 4:28-30. They saw what Jesus was driving at, those safe and sane opponents of all such radical utterances, as Dr. C. R. Brown calls them, and they were filled with wrath. "Unsympathetic from the first, the Nazarenes, stung by these Old Testament references, became indignant. Pagans, not to speak of Capernaum people, better than we! Away with him, out of the synagogue, nay, out of the town!" The infuriated mob thrust Jesus out of the synagogue and rushed him, to the brow of the hill, but when they were about to hurl him down headlong he eluded them and went his way. "No miracle is here intended, but only the marvel of the power always exerted by a tranquil spirit and firm will over human passions." (A. B. Bruce). He had come unto his own, and his own received him not.

In Praise Of Churchill

He Is The World's Most Commanding Figure

. . . And animating and guiding the mighty effort an unmatched Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, not Hitler, is to-day the world's most commanding figure—in the phrase of Tennyson, "the centre of a world's desire." The long reproach that democracy cannot produce the dynamic leader is gone.

I am convinced that this man, who gathers in his person so many of the great traditions of the British race, who steadily from the moment of his advent as Premier has radiated the conviction expressed by Pitt in the words: "England will save herself by her exertions, and Europe by her example," will do for Europe and the world what Pitt did in the days of Napoleon.—Prof. W. S. Osborne in the Winnipeg Free Press.

A Trip To New York

An upstate New York young man who saved $200 for a trip to New York, arrived in Grand Central Station to find that someone had lifted his purse. He saw the sights and returned home after a telegram brought help from his father. Later he received through the mail a package containing his social security card, state driver's license, half of his original round-trip ticket—everything, in fact, except the $200.

If you are afraid to stitch heavy cretonne on the sewing machine, rub the seams with yellow soap and then the needle will slide through the goods without breaking.

Dangerous Work

U.S. Destroyers In Britain Slated For Heavy Duty

The United States destroyers transferred to the Royal Navy are slated for some of the toughest and most dangerous sea assignments of the Battle of Britain.

They aren't mere symbol ships of Anglo-American co-operation. They won't be pampered by the Admiralty They are likely to get the "real dirty jobs" during the next few months, one officer aboard the leader of the first flotilla to arrive in a British port said during the Atlantic crossing from a neast coast Canadian port.

"You can compare Britain's position in this destroyer deal to that which might be put through by a reliable and well-established trucking firm which has a particularly dirty job to do," he said. "So the firm obtains fifty old but serviceable trucks to handle the job. That is what these warships are for.

"And they will do the job, too, from what I've seen of them during this voyage of ours. There is going to be plenty of steel flying from our guns when we catch the enemy. There is going to be some hot scraps and these Stars-and-Stripes ships are going to show some fight."

The crews, as well as the officers, are fit and ready for the Admiralty order that will send their ships foaming down the English Channel in battle formation or pitching and bobbing through the Atlantic swell guarding convoys to and from Canada.

The officers and crews have been carefully chosen for these important duties and many of them have taken part in historic naval operations of this war. They talk and live the Royal Navy. On the Atlantic voyage conversation in the officers' wardroom and on the seamen's mess deck below would veer around constantly to the navy's role in the war.

In these shop talk hours the navy men casually would tell stories of naval engagements at Narvik, Namsos, Dunkirk and in the Mediterranean. They were stories of real heroism under fire, of triumphs and disasters.

Totalitarian Ignorance

Gangster Nations Utterly Fail To Understand Free Nations

The ignorance and stupidity of the foreign offices of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, of which there has been recent evidence, are almost incredible.

What they do not know about the people of the United States was brilliantly demonstrated by the attempt to scare that country out of giving further aid to Britain: That proved a real boomerang, which gave much encouragement to the British cause.

The bright suggestion from Rome that the United States should join the gangster nations in dividing up the world, and should take Canada as part of her share, was one of the jokes of the war. There was sublime ignorance in Rome of the impossibility of such an idea being entertained for a moment in the United States.

The indiscriminate bombing of Great Britain and the obvious attempt of the Nazis to make it a war of frightfulness, as against the British concentration on military objectives in Germany and countries controlled by Germany, indicates clearly the Nazi aim to break the morale of the British people. What the Nazi high command does not know about the British is everything. After a while, Hitler and his gang will be desperately wishing that their own people had the magnificent grit and endurance which the British have shown.

Finally, there is the dropping of leaflets in England by Nazi airmen, with which the crazy attempt is made to shock the British people with the story that their airmen are bombing defenceless civilians in Germany. The British are told to think of the welfare of their own families. This, after the known practices of British and Nazi airmen. Feeding lies to the populace may have some effect in Germany, but it is not much use in Britain.

From all this evidence of stupidity, we may be assured that the totalitarian regimes will ultimately tangle themselves up in a way that will bring their downfall and the complete wreckage of their marauding schemes.—Winnipeg Free Press.

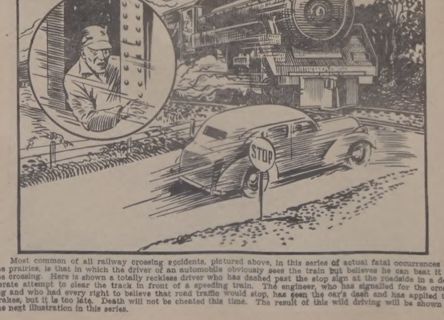
War Pictures

Published In The Thick Of The War On Britain

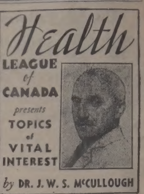
An issue of the Illustrated London News, published in the thick of the air war on Britain, carried war pictures and colored photographs of the King. Backing a page of air-raid pictures, an article on swallows and swifts is given a full page. The piece is beautifully written. It begins: "A great joy during the gorgeous weather which prevails at the time I am writing is to watch the swallows and swifts careering like flights of arrows across the sky." Not forgetting the war planes, the British could pause to enjoy the flight of birds.—This Week Magazine.

In the manufacture of gloves, the leather used first is cut into "tranks," or oblongs of leather large enough to fit the glove pattern.

IT COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED



Most common of all railway crossing accidents, pictured above, in this series of actual fatal occurrences on the prairies, is that in which the driver of an automobile obviously sees the train but believes he can beat it to the crossing. Here is shown a totally reckless driver who has dashed past the stop sign at the roadside in a desperate attempt to clear the track in front of a speeding train. The engineer, who has signalled for the crossing and who had every right to believe that road traffic would stop, has seen the car's dash and has applied the brakes, but it is too late. Death will not be cheated this time. The result of this wild driving will be shown in the next illustration in this series.



A HEALTH DIET

Do you eat enough vegetables? Valuable as they are in minerals and vitamins, vegetables must be included in the things we eat. So states an article in the current issue of the magazine "Health," prepared by the nutrition committee of the Health League of Canada.

Not all vegetables are equally valuable from a nutritive point of view, the article points out. Some vegetables supply iron, others do not. We get Vitamin A from one kind of vegetable and vitamin C from another.

Cabbage, spinach and carrots are good sources of vitamin A, which is necessary to maintain normal vision and to prevent disease. Green cabbage is much richer in vitamin A than white cabbage. The outer leaves of cabbage are more valuable than the inner heart.

Without vegetables and fruit, people would be deprived of the important vitamin C, which safeguards us against scurvy. Tomatoes, cabbage, turnips and potatoes are chief sources of this vitmin. Orange juice and tomato juice also are good.

Cabbage and green leaved vegetables are valuable in their iron content, needed to prevent anaemia. Dried beans are also good iron producers. At least two vegetables should be served every day.

Among the necessary body materials are: proteins, certain minerals and vitamins. Proteins may be obtained from many sources, but not all are of equal value as body building material. Those obtained from meat and vegetables are superior to those we get from grain, vegetables and nuts, for example. Meat and fish, therefore, are advisable in our regular diet.

The average man needs 70 grams of proteins a day. Experts agree that a large portion of these should be drawn from milk, cheese, eggs and meat or fish. The following table shows the quantity derivable from each:

3 glasses of milk	18 grams
1 one-inch cube of cheese	6 grams
1 egg	6 grams
1 normal slice beef	8 grams
Total	38 grams

The other 32 grams will be obtained from other of our daily foods.

Editorial Note: Readers who would like a valuable set of articles on the Cause and Control of Cancer may obtain them — free of all charge—by writing to: The Health League of Canada, Dept. W.N.U., 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont. Just say: "Please send me Dr. McCullough's articles on Cancer," and print your name and address plainly.

Shoes Made In Germany

Made Of Waste Material And Scraps Of Leather

The Christian Science Monitor publishes a picture of a pair of shoes purchased in Germany and brought back to United States. An examination of these shoes shows how every patch of waste material has been used.

The soles are made of wood, one inch thick; the seams are rough and the uppers are made of canvas, and the only leather in the shoes is that which has been used for trimming.

The careful individual who made the inspection reports there were 27 bits of leather sewn together to make the trim for one shoe.

It would be easy enough to go on and write something telling about the shortage of raw material in Germany, but there is a point beyond that—one which we need to learn right in our own country.

Germany is at war, and Germany knows it to-day as she has never known it before. The war there means also war against waste; means turning scraps and odds and ends to use; means putting up with things at which we might be inclined to tilt the nose.

So don't scoff at the German shoes made of odds and ends. It would be more profitable for us to ponder whether our war effort shows the same determination and sacrifice.—Peterborough Examiner.

Put dirty handkerchiefs into one pint of water with one tablespoon of cream of tartar added, and leave them to soak overnight. Then boil in the usual way and your handkerchiefs will be dazzling white.

The library of the American Medical Association, which ordinarily receives 1,400 periodicals, reports that medical literature from Europe is scarce these days.

Quintuplets occur once in 57,000,000 births.

2383



Now Use *Improved* Vicks Way

To Relieve Misery of Colds

Mothers everywhere are discovering how easy it is to relieve misery of colds with a "VapoRub Massage"—relieve coughing, muscular soreness or tightness.

With this more thorough treatment, the poultice-and-vapor action of Vicks VapoRub more effectively PENETRATES irritated air passages with soothing medicinal vapors ... STIMULATES chest and back like a warming poultice or plaster ... STARTS RELIEVING misery right away! Results delight even old friends of VapoRub.

TO GET a "VapoRub Massage" with all its benefits — massage VapoRub for 3 minutes on IMPORTANT RIB-AREA OF BACK as well as throat and chest — spread a thick layer on chest, cover with a warmed cloth. BE SURE to use genuine, time-tested VICKS VAPORUB.

Held In Bondage

Conditions In Czechoslovakia And Poland Are Described

The Germans have followed in Czechoslovakia a consistent policy of dispersing one of the finest bodies of skilled workmen in the modern world in order to ruin native industry. Machines have been removed to the Reich, raw materials have been denied to Czech factories. But it is characteristic that in both Czechoslovakia and Poland one of the first things the Germans did was to close high schools and all institutions of higher learning, and to institute a systematic total liquidation of the native intelligentsia.

Hundreds and hundreds of professional men, writers, professors, students, judges, journalists, have been shot in Poland. Thousands are in concentration camps.

Why don't the Czech and Poles rebel? Thousands have asked this question. But this question reveals habits of mind formed under liberal democracy—and blissful ignorance of the techniques of Fascist rule.

I do not know how to emphasize sufficiently that, as long as the regime retains control over its armed forces and secret services, large-scale rebellions are completely impossible once it has entrenched itself. There have been minor rebellions and uprisings in both Czechoslovakia and Poland; there have been even more individual acts of terrorism. But the fact that neither people has dared to take advantage of the German preoccupation in the west and that the Libyans have not dared to exploit Italy's troubles, shows more clearly than anything I could cite how completely terror can muzzle even brave peoples.

Rebellion against such terror is impossible. The strongest are weeded out in advance; the less strong sink into apathy; the weak vegetate.—Prof. Albert Viton in "Asia."

Scottish Fighter Pilots

Playing A Big Part In Bringing Down Enemy Planes

Scottish fighter pilots are playing a big part in the Battle of London.

The British Air Ministry disclosed that two of the best known squadrons from "North of the Border"—fighting units from Edinburgh and Glasgow—have been flying daily over Southeast England for several weeks.

Between them, they shot down nearly 150 German aircraft, the Ministry said, besides many others which were unconfirmed or merely damaged.

One outstanding achievement of the Glasgow squadron was on Aug. 25 when it shot down 12 German 'planes without a loss.

The Edinburgh squadron took part in the first air battle over this island a year ago when the Germans attacked the Forth Bridge. Transferred south, it recently destroyed 14 enemy aircraft in a single day, the Ministry said.

Fight For Freedom

General De Gaulle Wins Over Members Of The Crew Of French Liner Normandie

General Charles de Gaulle's French "government in exile" has won over so many members of the crew of the French liner Normandie that getting enough men to maintain the ship properly at its pier in New York, no less sail it back to France, has become a problem. More than 90 per cent. of the original maintenance crew of 130, assigned to the upkeep of the Normandie at the outbreak of the war a year ago when the ship was tied up, have volunteered to fight with de Gaulle against Germany. Many of them defied threatened reprisals against their families at home, both by the Petain Government and the Nazi Government of occupied France, and have been sent to Canada.

STOP BABY'S SNIFFLES

Mentholatum will quickly relieve — or money back. Helps clear head and nose... relieves nasal irritation. Jars and tubes, 30c.

MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

A Rare Specimen

Legendary Bird From Central America Has Gorgeous Plumage

The first adult quetzal bird, of Indian legend, whose green-gold plumage adorned the crown of Montezuma and of the high priests of the Mayas and the Aztecs, was brought to New York aboard the United Fruit liner Musa by Dr. Victor W. Von Hagen, naturalist on the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, who returned from an expedition to Central America in search for this legendary creature.

No adult quetzal bird has ever been captured before, and according to Indian legend, it was the property of a god and could never live in captivity. It played an important part in the conquest of Mexico, for among the gifts Montezuma sent to Cortes was a crown of gold and turquoise festooned with quetzal plumes, and the Indians who saw him believed he was Quetzatcoatl, god of the Aztecs, for whose return they were waiting.

The bird has its habitat in Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and other Central and South American countries, but it lives at altitudes above 6,000 feet and is present only in certain localities. The adult has gorgeous peacock-like plumes three to four feet long. Although it had been talked about by Indians and described by early travellers, no white man had seen it until 1840, when an Englishman, Robert Owen, observed it in Guatemala.

Dr. Von Hagen, however, was the first to capture several young of the species in 1937, when he brought back nine young quetzals to this country. Three of these were given to the Bronx Park Zoo and six were sent to London. The last of the three in New York died in March, 1939. Two of the six sent to London were alive last summer, according to Lee S. Crandall, curator of birds at the Bronx Zoo.

The Chicago Zoo obtained two young quetzals in May this year. They are still alive. The specimen brought by Dr. Von Hagen, which he caught in Panama at an altitude of 8,000 feet, is known as pharomachrus costaricensis.

The captured bird is a male, about three years old, the size of a pigeon. Its breast is crimson, its back and head emerald green with a gold trim; its wings are jet black, over which hang green-gold feather coverlets; its tail is black and white, over which are a green train a yard long and four additional green feathers. Its feet and beak are a bright yellow.

The quetzal is the national bird and the monetary unit of Quatemala.

New Treatment For Wounds

Plaster Casts Credited With Wonderful Curative Powers

A dramatic new method of curing air raid and war wounds by use of plaster casts was demonstrated to the New York Academy of Medicine.

The plaster immobilizes the wound, covers it so it can be neither moved nor dressed after the first time, keeps infection out and by enforced rest for weeks produces some nearly miraculous recoveries.

The plaster treatment, originated by Dr. H. Winnett Orr of Lincoln, Neb., was exhibited as the outstanding new medical advance of the present war.

Orr's ideas apply to the most serious type of war wounds, where bones are broken. But his belief that immobility and rest would cure was so unorthodox the medical world refused at first to try it.

The last war proved every wound was infected, and doctors said that covering a bad wound with plaster would insure the infection freedom to become violent and fatal.

In the Spanish civil war, Dr. Trueta, head of the Catalonia General hospital, tested the American's revolutionary idea on 20,000 Spaniards.

Contrary to expectations, almost none got serious blood poisoning. The medical world was so amazed that physicians visited Spain to see if Spanish soil lacked the usual virulent germs which caused blood poisoning.

They left convinced Dr. Orr's idea was the real cure. These plaster cast patients got well quicker and with less crippling than under previous methods of treatment.

Great Britain, the academy was told, is using the Orr method.

Second Line Of Defence

Establishment In Canada Of British Industrial Plants

To-day a large proportion of the new plants being built in Canada are British. The Financial Post says that two plants which were under construction in Britain have been abandoned and, instead, similar plants are being built here.

We are witnessing, in fact, the establishment in Canada of Britain's second line of industrial defence. Mr. King's prediction that Canada would be the "arsenal of the Empire" sounded a little large at the time, but it is coming to pass.—Vancouver Sun.

Germany, we learn, is now resigned to the fact that it's going to be a long war. Her scientists must have told her that she'll have to wait for another glacial age before the Channel freezes over.

Newfoundland's Contribution

Oldest Colony Has 2,000 Men In Royal Navy

One of the busiest men in England these days is D. James Davies, Newfoundland trade commissioner, who has made more "Welcome to Britain" speeches than any other official in the country.

Almost every two weeks he goes to a British port and, together with the town's lord mayor, boards a ship and greets the latest detachment of volunteers — sailors, soldiers, airmen or foresters—from Britain's oldest colony.

The 60-year-old commissioner, who bears a noticeable resemblance to Prime Minister Churchill, always hands a package of Newfoundland cigarettes and a "surprise packet of comports" to every man arriving.

Newfoundland has a total of 6,000 or more men in and around Great Britain. Two thousand of these are in the Royal Navy—Newfoundlanders are credited with being the best small-boat men in the world—more than 1,200 in the Royal Artillery, 100 in the Royal Air Force and the remainder in the Forestry Corps, working in the United Kingdom woods as did their predecessors of the first Great War.

Pilot Has Grievance

Wants To Know Why There Is Not A Hurricane Fund

A fighter pilot who has shot down Messerschmitts from both Hurricanes and Spitfires remarked in a broadcast that there seemed to be one difference between the two British aircraft. The Spitfire seemed to collect more money.

"Why is it," he asked, "that we only hear of Spitfire funds? Why not a few Hurricane funds? We Hurricane pilots would really like to know. Perhaps the Spitfire has more sex appeal." Answering the questioning whether a Hurricane is better than a Spitfire, the pilot said that, as with cars, it was a matter of what you got used to for in his experience each was as good as the other. The two fighters had identical engines, and they both had eight Browning machine guns firing from the wings.

The pilot described an engagement in which he landed a Spitfire safely, although it had a punctured tyre and had been hit by five cannon shells. When the squadron leader saw the machine in the hangar later he said he could not make up his mind whether it was supposed to be a flying flute or a piece of lace.—London Times.

Chukar Partridge

Would Appear To Thrive Well On Weed Seeds

Analysis of the food found in the crops of a couple of Chukar partridges which were shot illegally in Saskatchewan, goes to prove that besides being a good game bird, the Chukar is the farmer's friend.

In one bird there was found 12 grasshoppers, and in the other eight grasshoppers. The balance of the food consisted of about 98 per cent. caragana seed and two per cent. ball mustard seed, with just a sprinkling of Russian thistle.

There was not a kernel of commercial grain in either crop, which indicates that the birds would eke out a living wherever they happened to be and would not seek out the grain fields as other birds do.

The birds should thrive in this country where they will have no difficulty in getting supplies of winter feed, in view of their readiness to eat any food which happens to be available.

Granted Safe Passage

Italian Commander To World's Fair At New York To Return Home

The British Government has granted safe passage back to Italy to Admiral Giuseppe Cantu, Italian Commissioner to the World's Fair, and ten members of his staff, together with their families, it was learned at the British Embassy. The step was taken, it was explained, as an act of courtesy to the United States since the Italians' presence in America was due to an invitation extended to them by the United States Government, before Italy entered the European war. It was understood that the State Department intervened on behalf of the stranded Italians. It was made clear that future applications for similar treatment will be viewed with a very cold eye.

Australian Wool

The vast plains of Australia carry 110,000,000 sheep, yielding annually about 1,010,000,000 pounds of wool valued at approximately $200,000,000. Although Australian flocks comprise less than one-sixth of the world's sheep they produce more than one-quarter of the world's requirements and maintain an industry with a capital value of $3,000,000,000.

You can supply your boy with enough money for a college education, but making the football team is something he has to do for himself.

In a recent New York survey butter was the only food product found in every home.

About 99 per cent. of the body's calcium is in the bones and teeth.

Eskimos On Watch

Keep A Look-Out For Strange Vessels Entering Arctic

Keen-eyed Eskimo fishermen along Hudson Straits are serving as Arctic watchmen for Canada at war and they passed their first test "100 per cent.", Major D. L. McKeand said after his annual Arctic patrol as commander of the ice-breaker Nascopie.

Because of the possibility an enemy ship might some day enter the Straits, the natives were told to be on the lookout and notify government officials if they saw a strange vessel, Major McKeand said.

One day a little Newfoundland coasting vessel, the Continent, came into the Straits with a motion picture party on its way to location.

Ottawa knew the boat was to come into the Straits but the Eskimos didn't. The Continent had scarcely come in sight of land when the natives brought news of her arrival to one of the wireless stations set up along the Straits and it was sent at once to Ottawa.

"It proves that Eskimos are on the job and that they will spot any other boats that come in," Major McKeand said.

Most posts in the far north now are equipped with wireless stations powerful enough to send to a government station which relays messages to Churchill. From there the messages are carried by land lines.

This year's patrol proved that the Eskimo population in the Canadian Arctic, formerly estimated at 7,000 persons, is on the increase, Major McKeand said. Danger of the native population dying out is no longer a serious one.

This year the Nascopie stopped at Greenland with supplies, starting a trade which will help the Canadian Arctic. The Nascopie annually brings down many polar bear skins which are not selling well on the Canadian market this season. The Greenlanders bought the entire supply to be used for clothing.

Revenge Of The Poles

Are Now Busily Engaged In Strafing Germany From The Air

Great Britain is standing alone against a remorseless invader. But in the air five other nations are helping her to ward off raiding Nazi planes.

Last year, when Hitler's army marched into Poland, the Polish air force put up a valiant but ineffective battle against the great German bombers. When Poland surrendered the fliers escaped with their planes to France. When France capitulated, the Poles remained resolute and got themselves a new headquarters in England from which to harass their enemy.

Since Germany commenced her aerial "blitzkrieg" of England, the Poles have fought side by side with the R.A.F. In fact, the 303rd Spitfire squadron is entirely comprised of Polish aviators. Recent dispatches released by the British air ministry showed that the Poles were doing their bit. They have had several Roman holidays with Hitler's luftwaffe, bringing down numerous Heinkels and Messerschmitts over England. They have accompanied the Britishers on several forays into the heart of Germany. They have bombed the Nazi invasion fleet, thereby avenging in a small way the havoc the Germans caused on their country a year ago.

German Prisoners

Canadian Newspapers Are Allowed Entry To Internment Camps

German prisoners of war in Canada are given almost the same opportunity as Canadians to read about hostilities in Europe, internment officials said.

Canadian newspapers which circulate in districts around the various camps are provided for the men and only occasionally is anything removed before they are made available to the prisoners.

"It's worse to cut things out of paper than to let the prisoners see them," one official said. "If things are removed the Germans get the idea there's something we're trying to hide."

The prisoners are allowed to read even the German war communiques, with their exaggerated claims of Nazi successes.

Camp officials scrutinize each paper carefully before it is released to the men. Particular attention is paid to advertisements, like those in the "personal" columns, which have been used from time to time in efforts to communicate with individual prisoners.

So far no German-language newspapers are allowed in the camps. There's a strict ban on Hitler's Mein Kampf.

Getting Old

A Toronto friend tells this one, that is well worthy of consideration by those who feel they are getting a wee bit old: A friend of mine well on in life visited an old crony in his former home town. While reminiscing, my friend remarked to the other, "Joe, we are getting old." "Well," was the reply, "I'm glad of that." "Glad!" exclaimed the other, "what do you mean?" "Why shouldn't I be glad," said Joe, "if I wasn't getting old I'd be dead, wouldn't I?"—Shelburne Free Press and Economist.

OH IT'S NICE TO GET UP IN THE MORNING WHEN YOU

START THE DAY RIGHT!



There's a Muffin recipe printed on every package of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN.

For Breakfast — Eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN in Golden-Brown Muffins or as a Flavourful Cereal

Try getting rid of that early morning grouch by keeping "regular". It can be so simple when you start the day right, eating KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN (in muffins or as a cereal) for breakfast every morning! Your doctor will tell you common constipation is usually due to lack of intestinal bulk. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN supplies this needed bulk and also the intestinal tonic vitamin B_1. Order a package today. At your grocer's, in two convenient sizes. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

"Serve by Saving! Buy War Savings Certificates"

GET YOUR OUNCE OF PREVENTION EVERY DAY

Italian Humor

Count Ciano Makes Remarkable Statement About The Axis Powers

If someone should offer a prize for the most humorous remark of the month, we would suggest as the recipient Count Ciano of Italy. In his address before the diplomats and journalists assembled to hear the details of the German-Italian-Japanese pact, the count delivered an address, in which he made this startling remark:

"These three powers have no intention of challenging or threatening anyone."

A frequent rejoinder when anyone sets forth a palpably false idea is: "Do you think I was born yesterday?" Count Ciano, if he really meant to be accepted seriously, must assume that practically everyone in the world came into being the day before he made that remark. The count, of course, knows that people have memories, so perhaps he was striving to show that the three totalitarian powers have grown contrite and have reformed, that while attemtping to establish a new order in the world they have decided to accept the old order of Christian morality. Maybe he meant to put that idea across. He still deserves the prize for the most humorous remark of the month.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

FRIENDS

What is a Friend? I will tell you. It is a person with whom you dare to be yourself.—Frank Crane.

Real friendship is a slow grower, and never thrives unless engrafted upon a stock of known and reciprocal merit.—Lord Chesterfield.

There are no greater miracles known to earth than perfection and an unbroken friedship.—Mary Baker Eddy.

There can never be deep peace between two spirits, never mutual respect, until, in their dialogue, each stands for the whole world.—Emerson.

When friendship is settled, you must trust; before it is formed, you must pass judgment.—Seneca.

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Proverbs 18:24.

Group Hospitalization

Properly Handled, Provides Benefits To Greater Number Of People

Dr. George F. Stevens, of Montreal, president of the Canadian Hospital Council, said that group hospitalization schemes, properly handled, provided benefits to many more people than those immediately concerned with hospitalization. He addressed a session of the Saskatchewan Hospital Association at Regina.

In addition to the relief of financial stress on patients, hospitals and doctors, the public also benefited, he stated. Payment of accounts by those participating in hospital schemes reduced the charity load which the public ordinarily bore through taxation.

A resolution passed by the Hospital Association approved the establishment of a group hospitalization pool for the dependents of enlisted men. It suggested that the scheme be operated by the Federal Government and that the Government should make deductions from dependents' allowances to establish a fund for paying hospital bills.

A. P. Donnelly, of Saskatoon, was elected president of the association for the next year.

It is possible to see only two appearances of Halley's comet in a lifetime. It appears once every 75 to 77 years. Last visible in 1910, it again will appear in 1985.

Students of an Italian school for mountain climbers are required to crawl up a wall on which conditions they will encounter in mountains are simulated. 2383

France Still Lives

Gen. De Gaulle Is Confident Cause Is Not Lost

General Charles de Gaulle's first attempt to rally France's colonies to his anti-Nazi, anti-Vichy standard ended in failure at Dakar. His second, in the Cameroons, has succeeded without opposition. He was welcomed there as a comrade-in-arms by the governor-general.

What lies ahead for De Gaulle is obscure. But the landing at Duala was made memorable by other than its status as a significant chapter of Free France's fight against Hitler. De Gaulle made it so by his response to the official welcome:

"Cameroon has set a magnificent example already, followed by a number of colonies, and others will follow. I cite Hitler's words in 'Mein Kampf' that a people may be beaten but when a people and their leaders accept defeat then they are forever lost. On the contrary, if a handful of men do not accept defeat then everything is to be hoped for."

The quotation from Hitler was apt; the interpretation was an inspiration. De Gaulle's was the voice of France speaking — the France of liberty, equality and fraternity, opposing the subjugated France of Adolf Hitler.

Sick Of The Job

German Pilots Of Suicide Squad Go Anti-Nazi

The Daily Sketch, in its column "Inside Information," tells of a German airman who baled out somewhere in England and floated down to earth wearing a fur coat and carrying a suitcase full of personal belongings.

"He explained to the startled soldiers who arrested him that he was an anti-Nazi and had been given a 'suicide' job to do," the paper said, and added:

"Disclosures he made to intelligence officers included: 'Infwaffe' morale has been undermined by the heavy losses the R.A.F. is inflicting and the devastating British A.A. fire; pilots protesting against 'suicide' bombing attacks are told retaliatory measures will be taken agains their relatives.

"Dissatisfied Nazi pilots have been taken back to Germany from France as prisoners, and Gestapo agents have now been drafted into all airdrome ground staffs."

Used Motor Vehicles

Greatly Increased Sales Reported In Canada This Year

A sharp upswing in sales of used motor vehicles in Canada and a slight increase in new vehicles sales were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its September report on the financing of motor vehicles.

The Bureau said 12,974 units were financed for $5,265,143, up 27 per cent. in number and 28 per cent. in dollar volume above the 10,183 vehicles financed to the extent of $4,122,465 in September last year. The volume of business was greater than for any other September in the Bureau's records and surpassed the the previous high point, September, 1937, by four per cent.

Financing of new motor vehicles was up four per cent. in number and 13 per cent. in amount of financing over Sepember last year.

To Teach Citizenship

A course in citizenship emphasizing the democratic principles upon which the British Empire is founded and governed will be added to the curriculum in the elementary schools in Saskatchewan. It is to be compulsory for both teachers and pupils. Other provinces might take note.—Calgary Herald.

Warning To Democracies

After the next victorious war, we must strike the conquered foe so mercilessly that his spirit and the spirit of his children will be crushed for generations. "No conquered foe must ever again dare to look a German in the face as an equal. He must recognize him as an overlord." —Erich Von Ludendorf.

Conditions In Germany

Leader Of Nazi Labor Front Has A Difficult Job

The leader of the Nazi labor front, Dr. Ley, has long been noted for his optimism. For his own peace of mind it is fortunate that he has apparently an ebullient spirit, for his is not an enviable job. His task is to make employees and employers like the restrictions inflicted upon them by the Nazi war economy. He has concentrated upon the wage-earners and with blandishments has sought to make them contented with lengthy hours of work and falling wages. It is true that Dr. Ley is assisted energetically by the Gestapo, but, wanting, it seems, to have personal success, he has been generous with promises and new movements such as the "people's motor car" and the "Strength Through Joy Movement," all of which have remained unfulfilled.

The latest promise issuing from Dr. Ley's fertile propaganda bureau is that after the war Hitler will abolish compulsory military service, provide long week-ends for German workers and let them have extended programs of "sunshine cruises." This, however, is now weakened by the promise which he made last October. This was that in October of 1940 the German workers would be taken on "conducted tours through the new Nazi colony of Britain." Earlier this year he promised them that the war would be ended by August 15, with a peace signed in Buckingham Palace. But their own conditions, the sight of the treatment given to Polish, Dutch, French and other workers in their midst and the continuous pounding of the R.A.F. are showing the German workers that the Ley outfit is long on promises and short on delivery.—Toronto Star.

From Argentina

Sixteen British Youths And One French National To Join Canadian Air Force

After travelling all the way from Argentina to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force 16 British youths and one French National, received a friendly greeting from James S. Duncan, deputy minister for air, recently.

Receiving the youths in his office Mr. Duncan found out he knew a number of their families. For three years he worked in Buenos Aires and came in contact with many farmers and ranchers.

It is from farming and ranchnig families of British origin that these would-be airmen come. All of them except one, are British subjects.

Mr. Duncan said it was an illustration of the solidarity of the British peoples throughout the world that these young men should offer their services in a time of crisis. Their expenses on the trip to Canada were paid by a committee of British subjects in Argentina.

Prior to leaving they underwent a medical examination to determine their prospects of passing the stringest medical tests for admission to the air force. As soon as they receive a medical examination at Ottawa those who pass will be shipped off to the air force manning depot at Toronto, except for the French member of the party, who will go to Quebec.

On Night Duty

Members of a number of London business houses have volunteered to stay on duty during the night to guard against fire. A janitor stumbled over a slumbering form in a corner one morning and roused the sleeper by tickling his feet—and got the shock of his life when he found he had wakened one of the firm's directors.

For Hospital Beds

A three-week sale of books donated by publishers in New York will raise funds for 10,000 hospital beds for British hospitals. Thousands of "new and rare" volumes were offered.

Try ordinary vegetable shortening or mineral oil when you have paint on your hands. They are better than turpentine, as there is no odor to get rid of.



Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

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Opportune

Flour Mill

DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW

Self-Rising Flour

For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES

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Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.

Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER. Alta

WANTED, NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE DELIA TIMES. Subscription price is $2.00 per year, in advance; to Great Britain and the United States, $2.50.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, October 29, 1940.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.49
No. 2 Northern	.45½
No. 3 Northern	.42
No. 4	.37
No. 5	.33½
No. 6	.29½
Feed	.25½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.38
2 c.w.	.37½
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.17½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.15
3 c.w.	.14
Ex. 1 feed	.14
1 feed	.13
2 feed	.10½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.23½
No. 3 c.w 6 row	21
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.00
No. 1 Feed	19
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.25
3 c.w.	.21
4 c.w.	.17
Flax—	
1 c.w.	.91
2 c.w.	.87
3 c.w.	.77
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.70⅝
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1, Hard	51½
No. 1 Northern	51½
No. 2 Northern	48½
No. 3 Northern	44½
No. 4 Northern	38½
No. 5 Wheat	35½
No. 6 Wheat	28½
Feed Wheat	24½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	41½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	38½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	36½

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1940

BETRAYING A NATION

By the reported trend of the negotiations between Hitler and the men of Vichy, the honor of France within the boundaries of Europe appears likely to be bartered for a mess of pottage.

That the attitude of the great mass of French people themselves toward a traditional enemy will be affected in any way by the proposed settlement, is unthinkable. But today, unarmed and unorganized, they are at the mercy not so much at the hands of the conqueror, as of those of the very men from whom they should naturally expect inspiration and wise guidance. The tragedy of the France of 1940 lies in the lack of leaders similar to Georges Clemenceau and Ferdinand Foch, and the acquisition of power by men motivated merely by opportunism. That under the right kind of leadership the honor of France could be saved, even by the adoption of a purely negative attitude, is indisputable. For evidence, it is only necessary to glance backward to the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, where the spirit of passive resistance displayed by the Germans very nearly achieved complete success.

But the rottenness of the present French government is exposed in its recent charge that "the Jews lost the war for France." By that statement the men of Vichy themselves descended to the level of the Nazis.

Local and District

Mrs. Rachel Beaton, of Majestic, was a visitor in Calgary last week.

• • •

A carload of sheep was billed out of Craigmyle last week.

• • •

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Jean Davey to Melvin Thomas Sloan took place in Delia on Sept 25th.

• • •

Mrs. Warke, of Calgary, is a guest at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibson.

• • •

Born, at Drumheller hospital, on Friday, October 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dmytruk, a daughter.

• • •

Jack Reeves, formerly farming north of Farrell Lake but who now resides at the coast, arrived in Delia recently.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Campbell, of Youngstown, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H Campbell last week.

• • •

It is reported that Mrs. G. W. A. Harcus, who suffered a stroke last week, is steadily recovering in the Hanna hospital.

• • •

Mrs. Florence Chase and Miss Bertha Nelson, of the Delia school staff, are planning to attend the Teachers' Convention, which is to be held in Calgary Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

Lawson Mortimer, C.A.S.F., was a visitor in Delia over the week end, spending his draft leave before proceeding East.

• • •

It is estimated that from 10 to 15 per cent of the crop remains to be harvested, mostly in swathed grain although some stooks are still in the fields.

• • •

Alex. Beaton attended the Calgary Fall Livestock Show where he purchased a pure bred Yorkshire boar registered as "Big Bend 28U," the sire being "Lacombe Laddie 57T."

• • •

The Bingo Tournament promoted by the Intermediate Room of Delia school in aid of the Junior Red Cross funds, and which was held in the Rest Room on Saturday evening last, realized the sum of $20.00.

• • •

The weather during the past week was fine and dry and a great deal of threshing was successfully finished However, Saturday afternoon saw the commencement of the first snowfall of the season which, continuing over Sunday and Monday as a fine drizzle, developed into wet slush. Prospects for a final clean-up of the harvest fields have, therefore, been indefinitely delayed.

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

Gloria Phillips, who was taken to the Drumheller hospital on October 9 to receive treatment for badly infected eyes due to after effects of "flu," was able to return home last Thursday, October 17, in a greatly improved condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Young are the parents of a new baby boy, born on Friday, October 4.

Wm. Diegel recently purchased a 1929 Ford coach from a dealer in Craigmyle.

Grace Cammidge is home again for a visit, after completing a hairdressing course in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Betcher were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Diegel last Sunday afternoon.

George Cammidge started threshing operations again a week ago Friday, after the enforced lay-off due to weather conditions.

Victor News

The Victor Club met at the home of Mrs. Claude Heidt for the October meeting. A goodly number of members were present, also several visitors. Among these were Mrs. Margaret Armstrong and Mrs. Art. Hoover.

A refugee quilt was quilted while the members held the meeting. A bazaar and fowl supper, with a dance to finish the evening was planned for, and a committee appointed to take charge of the supper and entertainment and arrange for whatever is needed.

The Club also has decided to start a library, and the secretary was authorized to send for 200 books—to come from Toronto.

A five cent raffle was held, Mary Abramenko being the winner of a cream and sugar set, donated by Mrs. Heidt.

The afternoon was ended following a bounteous and delicious lunch served by the hostess.

After suffering for a week, Frank McNay was taken to the Hanna hospital last Friday by a neighbor, Chas. Phillips. He will stay in the hospital until fully recovered.

A Ruhl has purchased a house in Hanna, and is to move there with his family after their threshing is completed.

Hog Marketings

875,317 hogs have been marketed in Alberta during the first 40 weeks of 1940. This figure compares with 568,980 for the same period in 1939, and a total of 882,573 head for the whole of last year. During the 40th week, ending October 3, 24,817 hogs were marketed in the province, and as the fall run gets under way the weekly sales will increase.

An analysis of the grades of hogs sold alive yields the following information: In 1939, 36.7 per cent. of the hogs graded alive during the first 40 weeks were selects, and 82.2 per cent. were bacons or better. During the first 40 weeks of 1940, 32.9 per cent. of hogs graded alive were selects, while 85.1 were classified as bacons or better.

Taking into consideration the tremendous increase in numbers marketed, the quality is being maintained at a high level. Hogs marketed during October to December should all be of good quality, as feed is plentiful and other factors affecting production are satisfactory.



NATIONAL WAR DRIVE

CANADIAN RED CROSS

THE NEED IS URGENT—DIG IN AND GIVE

THE NEED IS URGENT

The Red Cross drive in Alberta, which closes within two weeks, urgently requests the co operation of residents in Delia and the surrounding district.

In addition to its many activities among the fighting forces, the Canadian Red Cross has felt compelled to render immediate assistance to the many unfortunate victims of German air raids.

Some idea of the calamities which have befallen civilians in this new method of warfare, may be gleaned in the following extract from the London News-Chronicle, of Sept. 9 —and the end is not yet:

"East London has become one of England's battlefronts. Bitter war has raged over its streets of small houses, 'pubs,' its street markets and its tenement buildings.

"Small homes, mostly occupied by women and children, whose men are away, have been blown up. In one district my doctor friend estimates that there is not a square fifty yards that was not bombed.

"If it is any satisfaction to Hitler and his Germans to know it, the majority of those who have been killed by their bombs were mothers and their children seeking cover under tables or in improvised shelters.

"Mass murder is the only description for the brutal strewing among the densely-packed small homes of high explosives, and incendiary bombs.

"Churches, schools, missions, hospitals, have all suffered, and yesterday men were searching among the debris for buried victims, and people were waiting pathetically for news of missing relatives.

"Hundreds of people are leaving the district. I saw them yesterday. They stood at the bus stops and the stations in families, holding parcels carrying cheap travelling-cases.

"Some of them are going to relatives and friends in other districts. A few do not know where they are going.

"They have decided that another experience like this is impossible for their womenfolk, and with the little money they have they are going away.

"Some are going away because there is nothing to stay for. Their homes are senseless piles of brick; their belongings masses of charred and broken sticks.

"'What is there in that lot to keep us here?' said one man, bitterly indicating a heap of debris that was his home.

"And on every side you see the ruins. There are places where no house has its windows intact and where for miles broken glass litters the streets.

"A glimpse of remnants of furniture stacked up in the street; a school, wrecked and roofless.

"I counted scores and scores of little houses that had collapsed like packs of cards. It was nothing to see bits of homes collected in rows in the long streets, and plaster, glass and broken furniture stacked in orderly piles down the street sides."

Registration Card Travels 600 Miles in Car of Wheat

The story of a national registration certificate which travelled more than 600 miles before being returned to its owner was told by a resident of Valley River, a farming village eight miles northwest of Dauphin, a thriving farming centre on Canadian National Railways.

Mike Moroz, Valley River farmer, lost his registration card early last week, and had been more than a little worried about it ever since. In Monday's mail, however, G. P. Hassard, National Grain Elevator agent at Valley River, received the card from the Fort William office of his company. The card had fallen into the grain pit at the elevator and had been recovered from a car of wheat in the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal at Fort William.

Canadian National Earnings Show Increase

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways system for the week ending October 7, 1940, were $5,001,138, as compared with $4,867,548 for the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of $133,590.

A Few Pointers To Live Stock Shippers

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Stockyards throughout the country are scenes of great activity these days with a good many animals going up and down the loading chutes. It is important to buyer and seller alike that animals arrive at their destination in the best possible condition, but unfortunately losses due to high shrinkage, injuries and deaths, are all too prevalent. If a few simple precautions are taken, most of these losses can be prevented.

Before shipping, feeds of a non laxative nature such as good quality timothy or prairie hay should be fed. Animals should be fed and watered regularly and allowed their normal fill right up until shipping time. The practice of trying to obtain an abnormally large fill usually leads to digestive disturbances resulting in loss of weight.

The most common causes of shipping losses are bruising due to horns, rough handling and improper fitting of cars. Any farmer that does not dehorn his cattle is subject to a penalty of a dollar a head, so that he has every reason to see that this important operation is performed on all commercial cattle. Cars of mixed stock should always be provided with proper partitions and care taken to see that no nails or sharp corners are left as possible sources of injury.

Overloading of cars may lead to severe losses, especially in stormy weather. Standard stock cars, which are 36 feet long and 8 feet wide, will accommodate approximately the following numbers of the various classes of stock: 25 head of fat cattle at 1,000 pounds, 85 to 100 ewes, 105 lambs at 85 pounds, and 70 to 85 hogs at 200 pounds. The freight rate on grade or commercial animals is charged on a hundredweight basis on a stated minimum for each class of stock, so that underloading is uneconomical, but the above figures should not be greatly exceeded under any circumstances.

Overcrowding is especially dangerous in the case of hogs. Pure-bred animals, for which the pedigree certificate is submitted, may be shipped at half the regular rate.

Shrinkings in transit vary widely, and has often led to misunderstandings and loss to shippers. Hogs will show a net shrinkage, based on fed and watered weights, of about 3 per cent after a journey of 24 to 36 hours. Lambs, because they respond less to feeding at the stockyards, will shrink anywhere from 4 per cent to as high as 8 per cent for the same period. Well finished grain fed cattle will shrink from 3 to 5 per cent in a 24 to 36 hour trip, but old, thin, and grass fattened cattle will shrink considerably more. With all classes of stock, a proportionately higher shrink occurs during the first 24 hours than during further travelling.

Rail
BARGAIN FARES
TO
WINNIPEG and BRANDON
FROM
stations in ONTARIO (Port Arthur, Armstrong and west), MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA (Edmonton, Calgary and east).
TO
FLIN FLON, MOOSE JAW, PRINCE ALBERT, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON and NORTH BATTLEFORD
FROM
stations in MANITOBA (Winnipeg and west), SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA (Edmonton, Calgary and east).
TO
CALGARY, EDMONTON and JASPER
FROM
stations in SASKATCHEWAN (Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and west) and ALBERTA.

Going NOV. 8-9-10-11
Return up to NOV. 15

Good in coaches only. No baggage checked. Children five years and under twelve, half fare.

Low Fares for
REMEMBRANCE DAY
between all stations in Canada
Going:
NOV. 8, to 2 p.m. NOV. 11
Returning:
Leave destination up to Midnight, NOV. 12

Full particulars from any local agent
W40-802

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Cost of Handling Street Wheat Cut By Line Elevators

Refunding Half Cent a Bushel On Delivered Wheat

In face of the emergency situation brought about through the quota on deliveries of farmers' wheat at country elevators, all line elevators have issued instructions to their agents to increase the price for all grades of Board street wheat by one-half of one cent per bushel, effective from October 15th, according to a statement issued by A. C. Reid, president of the North-West Line Elevators Association.

In addition to increasing the price by one-half cent per bushel the line elevator companies will refund one-half cent per bushel to all farmers who have delivered Board street wheat to line elevators since Aug. 1.

This decision was made in an effort to meet the emergency situation brought about by the shortage of storage space and the consequent storage system.

In spite of the fact that the carlot quantity was reduced to 750 bushels some producers were unable on account of the quota to deliver that amount and secure track price. It is to compensate such cases that the street list price is advanced a half cent per bushel.

Argentina's Wheat Surplus

Broomhall estimated the exportable surplus of wheat remaining in the Argentine last week at only 8,951,000 bushels, compared with 111,384,000 bushels at the same time last year.



SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By Dr. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Short articles will appear under the above heading in this and other weekly papers once every two weeks. The agricultural publication, "Seedtime and Harvest," is already familiar to many farmers and others in the prairie provinces. These fortnightly articles will, we hope, serve as a useful supplement to the larger publication which appears only twice each year.

Our purpose is to stimulate interest in, and discussion of, various problems involved in the production of field crops not only among farmers but, also, the public in general. The problems are manifold, and they vary not only from one district to another, but from year to year.

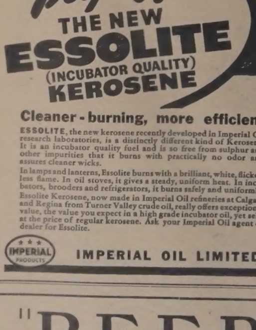
Naturally, many readers will disagree with views expressed in this column. We believe that it will be wise to plunge recklessly into controversial problems concerning field crop production; but our courage will fail when economic questions arise. We shall hope to hear from readers who disagree or who may have suggestions to offer.

Two weeks from today a discussion of black point and kernel smudge in wheat will appear. Later, articles will deal with dormancy in seeds, seed treatment problems, fibre flax, etc. We shall also consider the belief that early fall frosts are more likely to occur when the moon is "full" than at other times.

Our address is Agricultural Department, North-West Line Elevators Association, Winnipeg.

Bacon and Ham to U.K.

Exports of bacon and ham from Canada during the seven-month period, January to July, 1940, slightly exceeded 188,000,000 pounds. For the corresponding period in 1939, total exports were 94,700,000 pounds. The present bacon agreement with the United Kingdom will terminate on October 31, 1940. Negotiations are in progress for a renewal of the agreement or the formation of a new one.



Cleaner-burning, more efficient

ESSOLITE, the new kerosene recently developed in Imperial Oil research laboratories, is a distinctly different kind of Kerosene. It is an incubator quality fuel and is so free from sulphur and other impurities that it burns with practically no odor and assures cleaner wicks.

In lamps and lanterns, Essolite burns with a brilliant, white, flickerless flame. In oil stoves, it gives a steady, uniform heat. In incubators, brooders and refrigerators, it burns safely and uniformly.

Essolite Kerosene, now made in Imperial Oil refineries at Calgary and Regina from Turner Valley crude oil, really offers exceptional value, the value you expect in a high grade incubator oil, yet sells at the price of regular kerosene. Ask your Imperial Oil agent or dealer for Essolite.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS — IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

"BEER
is my drink"

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